

O'Clock Edition.

20 PAGES
TODAY.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

THE ONLY ST. LOUIS EVENING NEWSPAPER WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

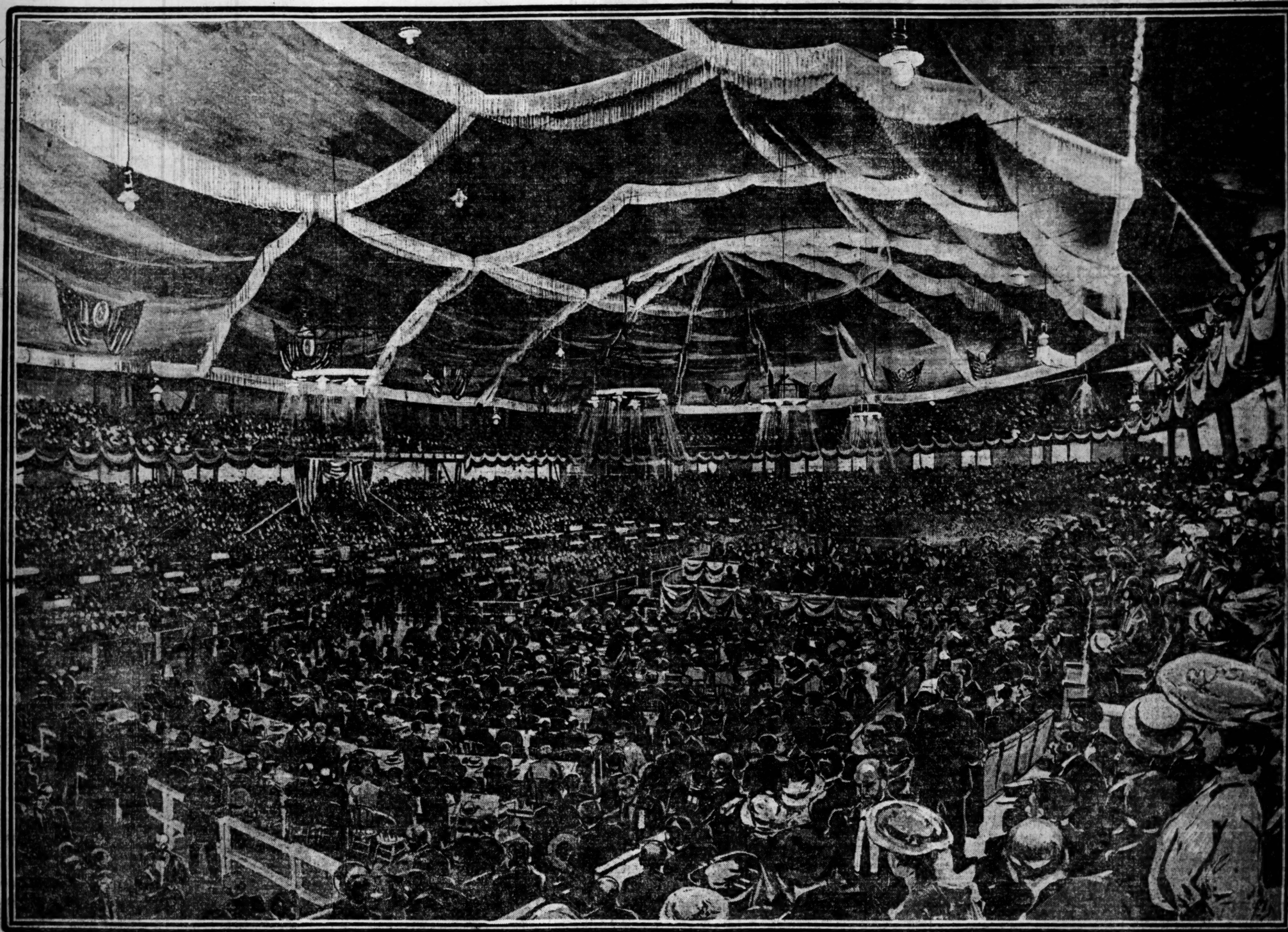
VOL. 56, NO. 320.

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6, 1904.

PRICE: In St. Louis One Cent.
Outside St. Louis Two Cents.

7 O'Clock
Edition.

SEN. DANIEL HEADS PLATFORM COMMITTEE; TAMMANY UPROAR AT CLEVELAND'S NAME



Inspiring Scene in the Coliseum Today During the First Session of the Democratic Convention.

Nomination of Judge Parker a Certainty, While Turner of Washington Leads for Vice-Presidency — Platform Prepared by Mississippi Statesman Likely to Be Adopted With Few Changes—Candidates Will Probably Be Named Friday.

CONVENTION COLISEUM, July 6.—The convention adjourned at 2:50 p. m. to reconvene at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

CONVENTION, COLISEUM, July 6.—The Democratic national convention, which will nominate Judge Alton B. Parker of New York for President of the United States, was called to order in the Coliseum at noon today by Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the national committee.

Senator Hill announced shortly before the convention that Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas had been agreed upon for permanent chairman of the convention. The selection of Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia as chairman of the committee on resolutions, which will present the platform to the convention, was announced this afternoon.

Mr. Williams' speech, which lasted an hour and a half, ended at 2 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. John F. Cannon of Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, after which the convention call was read by one of the clerks.

Chairman Jones introduced Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi as temporary chairman. Mr. Williams was enthusiastically cheered, the delegates waving hats, canes, umbrellas and flags.

As he began his speech the applause was so great he had to hold up his hands for silence.

KEYNOTE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM OF 1904

As Set Forth in the Speech of John Sharp Williams, Temporary Chairman of the Democratic National Convention at the Coliseum, Wednesday Morning.

It (the Democrat party) will nominate him (Judge Parker) upon a platform ignoring dead issues and dealing with every present live issue in tones certain and unmistakable; favoring, economy of administration; enforcement of honesty in the public service; a wise and business-like revision and reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and of the common weal and not by tariff beneficiaries and their representatives alone—a reduction which shall aim at equality of burdens and equality of opportunities and whose ultimate object shall be to raise a revenue by taxation to an object to be reached in a business-like, conservative support the federal government in virility but in simplicity and common sense way, with due regard to existing conditions; and by steps constituting in themselves an object

distinctly heard in every quarter of the hall.

To the thousands who had never heard Mr. Williams, his speech was a revelation. He had been talking but a few moments when the buzz of conversation ceased and even the whispering of the fans stopped.

A great crowd surrounded the Coliseum as early as 9 o'clock this morning. The mention of Grover Cleveland's name in Chairman Williams' speech was seized upon by Tammany Hall delegates in an effort to stampede the convention for the ex-president.

The New Jersey delegation jumped on chairs and began singing: "Grover Cleveland, our president." The New York delegation followed suit, and the crowd was in a state of great excitement.

lesson for their own justification and for the justification of further reform.

A Democratic administration will find in our treatment of Cuba an example of American courage, justice and magnanimity—an example to be imitated as soon as it can be wisely and safely done in the Philippines, ultimately leaving them, free and independent, to work out their own destiny in accordance with their own race traits, tendencies and capabilities.

The Democracy, in my opinion, believes that the white man will have trouble enough to maintain in its full integrity the white man's civilization in all parts of his own country, and it is neither his duty nor his right to superimpose his civilization by force upon the brown man in the brown man's country.

A few were ticket holders, who were fearful that they would not be able to gain entrance to the hall, but the great majority were persons who had no cards of admission who were merely crowding about the doorways and entrances, trusting to luck to get in. Not in years has there been such a demand for tickets as at this convention. \$5 and \$20 for a seat were ten-aldwalk about. No speculators

be surrounded by a crowd who eagerly bid for the tickets.

Delegates and alternates, contrary to the usual custom, began arriving before the spectators. The hall was dark and dimly lit until 11:25 o'clock, when the electric lights were turned on.

The yellow-white draperies on the ceiling and side softened the light, giving it almost the appearance of sunlight. Col. John I. Martin's "barber pole" state standard attracted much attention from everybody. They resembled a "look out for the locomotive" sign at railroad crossings more than anything else.

They are dark, about the size of the bottom of a small wash tub, white in the center with a gaudy red border and the name of the state painted on in blue.

"Red, white and blue is patriotic," said Col. Martin, who comes from Kansas, "and we Democrats are certainly patriotic for there's mighty little else in being a Democrat at this time." Col. Martin was afraid the delegates might get excited during the convention, so he had all the state standards securely fastened to the floor. This will prevent the "massing of the standards." Which is such an inspiring sight upon the nomination of a President when all the state standards are grouped about that of the one from which the candidate comes.

It was not until 11 o'clock that the hall began to fill. The air was extremely humid, and soon delegates, alternates and spectators began removing their coats. Some 10,000 palm leaf fans were distributed, but had little effect in lowering the temperature.

As the hall slowly filled up the heat became more and more oppressive. The electric lights were turned on at 11:25 o'clock, but the heat was still there. A single dining

crowd watched impatiently for the appearance of some of the "big guns" of the party, but Col. John I. Martin and Secretary Walsh were the only ones present to satisfy their curiosity. The southern delegations were among the first to arrive. Alabama came in a body, but the delegates from other states came in singly and in pairs.

The police guarded the aisles and when there was a crush they rushed up and broke it. When two fat men came in conjunction in a narrow passage, the police turned them around sideways.

The platform seats back of the speaking stand are the prize places for spectators, and by 12 o'clock the sergeant-at-arms, Col. John I. Martin, had summoned four policemen and almost wore himself thin keeping these seats clear for the elect. The Red Cross Society unfurled its banner above the southeast balcony early in the forenoon. The society has an emergency hospital there, and it will be employed in cases of heat prostration.

BRYAN UNAPPLAUDED.

The city firemen were on hand. They have issued an edict against smoking in the convention, have placed patrols up and down stairs, and have a chemical engine just outside the St. Charles street entrance.

William Jennings Bryan came in and got only a cheer or two. It was not prolonged. He met with the Nebraska delegation. "How feeling is today," remarked John P. Hopkins of Illinois, who watched the twice-named Nebraska delegation to meet without applause. Just four years ago of Bryan's time was cheering. "How feeling is today," remarked John P. Hopkins of Illinois, who watched the twice-named Nebraska delegation to meet without applause.

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD CHEERS NOTABLES AS THEY ENTER

Facts About the Convention

Total seating capacity of hall	10,400
Ground floor, 4000	
Galleries and boxes, 6500	
Delegates	1,000
Alternates	1,000
Reporters and correspondents	1,100
Telegraphers	120
Pages	30
Musicians	120
Police	600
Lighting	30
Telephones	30

stration, but it failed. The Californians gave vent to a couple of college yells, and rang cowbells loudly.

Superb police discipline was all that prevented a serious crush at the various entrances. Outside the Coliseum fully 6000 persons awaited opportunity for admittance. At 11:15 a man carrying a dozen tickets which he had secured for the "reserved seats" offered to dispose of them at the rate of \$20 each.

Tickets \$20 EACH.

Within five minutes he had sold six or eight at that price. In the throng that pressed for entry were hundreds of fashionably dressed women and men. While the ticket hawkers were active their number was considerably less than has been seen at previous national conventions.

Mrs. Daniel Manning of New York received the first applause from the convention. She came in at 11:35 o'clock and with her was Rev. Dr. Hall of Scopus, N. Y., and Mrs. Hall, the daughter of Judge Parker. The party was escorted to one of the boxes reserved for distinguished guests.

The delegation from Florida and Texas brought big banners in with them. The Philippine delegates also brought in with them a huge silk flag decorated with red and white satin ribbons.

Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania was cheered when he came in with his delegation.

"Anyway it won't be a frost, like the Chicago convention," said a steaming delegate, clinching his grain of comfort.

"The Philippine delegation will feel at home," said the joker.

"Who's hot air is this?" asked the man who wanted to know.

The hall committee did what it could to make the crowd comfortable. Water boys were thick and busy, and ice water was in great demand.

At 11:45 the streets surrounding the Coliseum were almost impassable. Eastbound and westbound cars, both Transit and Suburban, running at half minute intervals, deposited the thousands who turned in groups of three and four to the convention hall. Five minutes before the noon hour the entrances were congested, and for a while great confusion was threatened.

The police finally decided to bar all automobiles and other vehicles from Thirteenth and Olive streets, so as to facilitate the passage of convention spectators.

The hundred or more handsomely gowned women, including Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. D. R. Francis, Mrs. Norman E. Mack and other notable society leaders, who came in carriages and automobiles, attracted eager attention.

TO PRESENT COCKRELL.

Few of the balcony seats were filled, although every seat on the floor and first tier was occupied.

Just before entering the convention hall, Gov. Dockery said to the Post-Dispatch:

"The name of Senator Cockrell will be presented to the convention. How many votes he will receive on the first ballot, I cannot say at this time. That he will get more than 60 or 70 however, is certain. You can say for me that the Missouri delegation is earnestly and enthusiastically for Senator Cockrell, and will stick to him to the last."

Chaplain Cannon prayed for seven minutes, after which Chairman Jones announced the temporary organization, with John Sharp Williams as temporary chairman.

Williams' name was greeted with cheers. Chairman Jones appointed Col. Guffey of Pennsylvania and National Committee Tarpey of California to escort Williams to the chair.

Williams came down the aisle from his delegation's seat.

There was no possible way for him to get out of the throng surrounding the delegates, as no gate or opening had been provided.

"Crawl under," suggested Col. Guffey.

"Not for me, I'll climb over," Williams answered, lightly vaulting over the 8-foot fence. Williams wore a gray suit and spoke easily and gracefully.

Much disorder resulted at the beginning of Mr. Williams' speech because of the action of several of Secretary Walsh's clerks and assistants in climbing on the railing surrounding the platform and shouting out of the view of the speaker from thousands.

The hissing became so pronounced that Chief Kiely and several of his lieutenants came over to see what was the matter.

Kiely made some of the clerks climb down, but others who had no business on the stand climbed up.

Col. Martin's assistants were among the offenders. The assistant sergeant-at-arms made no effort to prevent persons climbing on the railing. Anyone with a badge on was permitted to do as he pleased.

In referring to Elihu Root in his speech, Mr. Williams pronounced the former secretary's name as though spelled "Eli-hu."

"DOWN IN FRONT."

Four police captains, as many special detectives, together with 30 uniformed policemen, under the direction of Chief of Detectives William Desmond, maintained order about the speakers' platform. Those who came unprovoked with reserved seats tickets insisted on making themselves conspicuous, with the result that they obstructed the view of the press section and the general state delegation. It required the combined efforts of the attending constabulary to get rid of this standing army, and while many protested, all yielded eventually to the orders of the police.

Senator Bailey was offered his choice of the resolutions committee chairmanship or the permanent chairmanship by D. R. Hill. He chose the permanent chairmanship.

CLEVELAND CHEERED.

Mr. Williams knew he was making a good speech and when the noise in the hall became too much for him he saved his breath by shouting "Cleveland."

A result of \$20 inboxes was reported at Wichita, Kan., within the last 24 hours.

A rainfall at Kansas City.

Showers and thunderstorms are reported in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Rains were heavy in Missouri, Kansas and parts of Illinois.

A result of \$20 inboxes was reported at Wichita, Kan., within the last 24 hours.

A rainfall at Kansas City.

Showers and thunderstorms are reported in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Rains were heavy in Missouri, Kansas and parts of Illinois.

A result of \$20 inboxes was reported at Wichita, Kan., within the last 24 hours.

A rainfall at Kansas City.

Showers and thunderstorms are reported in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Rains were heavy in Missouri, Kansas and parts of Illinois.

A result of \$20 inboxes was reported at Wichita, Kan., within the last 24 hours.

A rainfall at Kansas City.

Showers and thunderstorms are reported in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. Rains were heavy in Missouri, Kansas and parts of Illinois.

A result of \$20 inboxes was reported at Wichita, Kan., within the last 24 hours.

A rainfall at Kansas City.

Senator George W. Turner of Washington, Candidate for the Vice Presidential Nomination, and Mrs. Turner



the mention of Grover Cleveland's name by Representative Williams. The cheering started among the Tammany delegates. State Senator Tom Grady of New York stood up on a chair and waved a big palm leaf fan.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

the mention of Grover Cleveland's name by Representative Williams. The cheering started among the Tammany delegates. State Senator Tom Grady of New York stood up on a chair and waved a big palm leaf fan.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

After four and one-half minutes the cheering increased despite the attempts of Chairman Williams to restore order.

The yelling, incited by the Tammany crowd, increased. "Hiss him up," an assistant sergeant-at-arms from Brooklyn, stood in the aisle and tried to incite the delegates to renewed cheering.

DR. CANNON'S INVOCATION OPENS THE CONVENTION

He Prays That Evil Men May Be Driven From Places of Honor and That the Righteous May Be Exalted in Their Stead

CONVENTION COLISEUM, July 6.—Rev. John F. Cannon, Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, delivered the following invocation at the opening of the convention today:

"Almighty God, our father which art in heaven, in all our ways we would acknowledge thee in order that thou mayest direct our paths. We bow ourselves in thy presence and acknowledge thee as the God in whose hands our breath is and whose are our eyes.

"Lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us and bless us first of all in the forgiveness of all our sins.

"Turn our hearts from every evil way and incline us to the way of thy statutes.

"Humbly and gratefully we acknowledge thee as the source of all our blessings, the giver of every good and every perfect gift. We thank thee for thine unfailing kindness to us as a people. Thou hast dealt kindly and well with thy servants. Thou hast cast our lot in a pleasant land and we have a goodly heritage. May we possess it in thy peace. May we have the blessedness of that people whose God is the Lord.

"Give us that righteousness which exalteth a nation and save us from sin which is a reproach to any people.

"Let peace and plenty prevail within all our borders, and let righteousness and justice be our sure defense.

"Let the wickedness of the wicked come to an end.

"Drive evil men from places of honor and power, and let the righteous be exalted in their stead.

"God of our fathers, bless us as a people and make us a blessing to all the nations of the earth. O, thou master of assemblies, guide these representatives of the people by thy counsel. Replenish them with wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, easy to be entreated, full of mercy and good fruit, without partiality and without hypocrisy.

"Drive out of every breast all unworthy passions and desires, and let the heart be controlled by holy passion for the good of our land.

"And may such conclusions be reached, and such action taken as shall be in harmony with the will of the story of the name and our country's good, we humbly pray in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

FRANTIC ROOTERS RUSH FOR CONVENTION TICKETS

Nine Hundred Tammany Braves Are Disappointed and Political Leaders of All Kinds Hide From Insistent Pleaders.

The jam at the big hotels where the different delegations have their headquarters was more terrific this morning than at any time since the convention crowd came to town.

Politicians and their followers made up only a portion of the crowd.

World's Fair visitors on a hunt for admission tickets to the Coliseum were hot-foot after friends in the political army who were supposed to have influence enough to procure an endless chain of the coveted postboards.

It was a hard morning for the political leaders. They not only had to turn down social friends, but political friends.

One of the disadvantages of bringing a large army of rooters to a national convention was strikingly shown by the plight of the Tammany leaders.

More than 100 of the braves are in town and less than 100 tickets were to be divided among them, including those for the delegates and alternates.

My, but Tammany

Braves Were Angry!

The rage of the Tammany men was something fierce. Secretary Tom Smith, whose stock of good humor is almost inexhaustible, was driven to desperation, then from his room and finally into the street, where he tried to conceal himself in the center of a group of unknowns.

Leader Charles Murphy kept behind the closed door of an inner room, and even "Big Tim" Sullivan, who had failed to land one of his men as a ticket-taker, was unable to get admissions for three of his most valuable followers. Had one of the tried and true Sullivan's been in the door a goodly portion of the ticket problem would have been solved.

The Tammany men announced the ticket famine as a rank conspiracy put up by the Hill-McCarran combination to prevent them from stampeding the convention to McClellan.

"But it's good politics from their side of the fence," said one unhappy brave, "and I don't blame them."

Missouri's Anxious.

Like All the Rest.

The Missouri headquarters was packed to suffocation with a clamoring crowd and the Indiana suits were nearly as bad. Some of the experienced bargain-counter

fishers, pushed their way through the sweltering, disgruntled crowds, but few of them were able to get the precious tickets.

The crowd at the Hotel Jefferson was as great that afternoon as the sidewalk was at a premium. It was very nearly as bad as the morning of the Southern and only a trifle less uncomfortable for the other hotels.

The delegations went to the Coliseum for the most part in any way that suited the convenience of the individual. Some went in carriages, some in automobiles, others on street cars, but the larger number took by all other means.

The armies of ticketless rooters soon forgot their troubles, most of them heading for the fair.

Francis Invites the Delegates to Fair

His Messenger, Without Badge, Came Near Failing to Deliver It—Mayor Well's Private Secretary Finally Gains Him Admittance.

The national Democratic convention has been invited by President D. R. Francis to visit the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

President Francis was on the platform when the convention was called to order.

The invitation reached Chairman John Sharp Williams only after much delay. The messenger halted at the Coliseum doors. He had no pass, but assured the doorman that he had news for the convention.

The doorman said this was a new experience, but that it didn't go. The messenger tackled nearly every doorman in the building and was chased away several times by policemen.

James G. McConkey, private secretary to Mayor Wells, finally appeared and rescued him. Mr. McConkey, who is more than 6 feet tall, acted as an intermediary for the messenger, who finally reached the platform.

The message follows:

To the National Democratic Convention

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition extends a cordial invitation to the delegates, delegates and alternates of the national Democratic convention and the national Democratic committee to visit the St. Louis World's Fair now being held at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a celebration of the progress of civilization. It is a celebration of the progress of the human race. It is a celebration of the progress of the human mind.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is a world from the beginning of history to the present day. It is a

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS OUTLINE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

Text of Platform Approved by Democratic Leaders.

The Democracy in convention assembled renews and emphasizes its repeated expression of confidence and its firm belief in those fundamental principles of republican government which were expressed and exemplified by Thomas Jefferson. In contradiction to the governmental principles espoused and adopted by Alexander Hamilton and by the Federalist party which he created and dominated. Those principles lie at the basis of all good government. In the application of these principles to present conditions:

1. We favor economy in Federal administration, and to that end cutting off all unnecessary and impulsive expenditures, the former as soon as possible after our access to power, and the latter gradually, but surely and safely.

2. The enforcement of honesty in the public service, and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to be tainted with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption and the punishment of corrupt officials without fear or favor or regard to persons. In broader furtherance of that end the federal government should not permit itself to be robbed by entering into contracts with trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade, existing in violation of law. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return, as nearly as may be, to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

3. We favor the nomination and election of a President trained in the ways of the constitution, who shall set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be veiled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's plan of necessity or superior wisdom.

4. We favor a wise, conservative and business-like revision and reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and of the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extensions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality of burdens and equality of opportunities," and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to wit: the support of the Federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in republican simplicity; and keeping also in view, as men of common sense should, existing conditions, however wrongfully brought about, and the danger to the cause of tariff reform itself of a sudden and revolutionary reversal policy.

We should bear in mind, in short, these two things: First, the general principle that the sole derivation of the power of taxation is the support of the Federal government, economically, effectively and constitutionally administered, and second, the equal trust that in the assertion of any general principle and in reaching new ultimate end, however sacred and logically unavoidable, due regard, but only due regard, must and should be paid to actually existing conditions, however mistaken, artificially or unjustly created.

5. We favor the reduction of tariff taxation upon trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit; by such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people under shelter of American law prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

6. We favor the restoration, as far as possible, under prestige of the Democracy—the historic and ever-existing party of America—the foreign policy made sacred to the American people by the memory of the precepts and practices of George Washington, as President of these United States, when advised and counseled by Thomas Jefferson, as his secretary of state, to wit: The broad American policy of "friendly relations with all nations and entangling alliances with none." And with this policy we ought to secure, as far as we can, by treaty or reciprocal legislation, amicable, rather than retaliatory trade relations with the nations of the world, as well as broader and more profitable foreign and home markets for our agricultural, mining, manufacturing and forest products.

We ought, especially as Democrats, having the interest of the entire people in view, in contradiction to the policy of the Republican party, which has made no sincere effort in that direction, to secure more friendly and mutually beneficial trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and with our children, who, driven by taxation at home, and induced by fertile lands and liberal trade laws there, are daily flocking to her fields.

7. We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity, as conceived by Jefferson, announced by Monroe and signally executed by Grant and Cleveland. In this connection we think it our duty to guard from European oppression and colonization, and from European superimposition of monarchical institutions, the countries of the western hemisphere; but we do not think it our duty, nor did Jefferson, Madison, Monroe or Jackson, to make the duty, as the acting President of the United States seems to conceive it to be, to administer the affairs of Central and South America.

We believe that the utterances of the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States in his letter to ex-Secretary Root upon the second anniversary of Cuban independence, in which he intimated that we were as good as in some way God's viceregent to correct and control those who "do not conduct themselves well," and those who "do not know how to act with decency in industrial and political matters," and those who "do not keep order," and those who "do not pay their obligations," would have been received with astonishment and indignation by a private American citizen, but coming from one acting as chief magistrate of the American people, they are reprehensible in a yet higher degree. His yet more reckless assertion that we have a "duty" in the western hemisphere which "we cannot ignore," to intervene governmentally whenever "there is brutal wrongdoing or impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society" meets with our earnest disapprobation. Such a position would be in itself a "general loosening" of those "ties of civilized society" which bind the nations in times of peace, at least, in a common brotherhood. We especially resent the doctrine, which was not born of Mr. Monroe, but was born of Mr. Roosevelt, that it is, or can be, the duty of the United States to convert its army and navy into a constabulary for the purpose of conducting civil wars in Central and South America, and to European countries, or even to citizens of the American republic. Speculators and investors, when taking their chances in countries with unstable governments, do so with their eyes open, and generally fix for themselves a profit proportionate to the risk, the chief risk being, indeed, these same unstable political institutions and irresponsible local governments which choose to make for themselves that sort of a bed, let them lie in it. When the candidate of the Republican party says, concerning our dealings with other nations, "all that we ask is that they govern themselves well and be prosperous and orderly; where this is the case they will find helpfulness from us," we answer that we are not the guardians of the property and domestic order of other people, and that so long as they neither directly nor indirectly injure us, nor by their conduct drag us into international entanglements, we have no more to do with the internal administration of their affairs than they have to do with that of ours.

8. We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient without unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere under the stars and stripes, or within the jurisdiction of the Union. We oppose, as fervently as George Washington himself did, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe, with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws absolute in their character for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are American units for these institutions, then they are inherently unit for members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in consonance with the American constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain. Believing this, we believe that we ought to do ultimately for the Philippines what we have already done for the Cuban. The example is there; it is a worthy one; it constitutes a bright page in the history of our country; it tells the story of American courage, magnanimity and justice; the Democracy proposes to follow that example, and it is our intent, as soon as it can be done wisely and safely for the Philippines themselves, and after amicable arrangements with them concerning naval stationing and other matters, to trade relations, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens and subjects of other powers settled in the Philippines, to set the Philippine people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny in accordance with their own race traits and tendencies and local conditions, as God may give it to them to see their interests and their destiny. The white man has no right to superimpose his civilization by force upon the brown man in the brown man's country. He will have enough to do to maintain the white man's civilization in all parts of the white man's country, which is his inherited and inherent duty. Judged by the proceedings of the Republican national convention, a great many white men do not seem too anxious to do even that much. That the Philippines can work out a civilization of their own, we have reason to hope from the lesson which the kindred race of the Japanese has taught the world, and it is no matter of ours if their civilization shall not be like ours; that which they evolve for themselves may not be the best in the world, but it will be the best for them and far better than any ventering of ours, unassimilable by them as a race.

9. We favor the faithful execution without executive construction, in the courts of the country, of the laws of the United States, as they are written, and especially the enforcement, without fear or favor, of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, leaving to the legislative branch of the government the duty, if need there shall be, of amending them, or of amending all other laws upon the statute books, and the enactment of such other laws as may be necessary, but an end to unjust rebates, discrimination and favoritism extended by common carriers to trusts and unlawful combinations in restraint of trade and favoring foreign consumers against American consumers and also unjust rebate and discriminations extended by one trust or unlawful combination against another.

10. We favor the cessation of the existing partnership between the treasury department of the federal government and certain favored national banks, whereby millions of dollars are annually lent to those moneyed institutions without charge or interest and without any prescribed rule of determining which particular banks shall receive special governmental favor. By this system millions of the public money are yearly paid beyond the power of immediate or reasonable collection by the government, unless with great menace of business disturbance and panic—the probable, if not inevitable, result of any attempt to collect at all.

11. The Democratic party congratulates the country that it has no larger amount of outstanding uncovered paper currency than at present. Every paper promise to

trate of the American republic, they are reprehensible in a yet higher degree. His yet more reckless assertion that we have a "duty" in the western hemisphere which "we cannot ignore," to intervene governmentally whenever "there is brutal wrongdoing or impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society" meets with our earnest disapprobation. Such a position would be in itself a "general loosening" of those "ties of civilized society" which bind the nations in times of peace, at least, in a common brotherhood. We especially resent the doctrine, which was not born of Mr. Monroe, but was born of Mr. Roosevelt, that it is, or can be, the duty of the United States to convert its army and navy into a constabulary for the purpose of conducting civil wars in Central and South America, and to European countries, or even to citizens of the American republic. Speculators and investors, when taking their chances in countries with unstable governments, do so with their eyes open, and generally fix for themselves a profit proportionate to the risk, the chief risk being, indeed, these same unstable political institutions and irresponsible local governments which choose to make for themselves that sort of a bed, let them lie in it. When the candidate of the Republican party says, concerning our dealings with other nations, "all that we ask is that they govern themselves well and be prosperous and orderly; where this is the case they will find helpfulness from us," we answer that we are not the guardians of the property and domestic order of other people, and that so long as they neither directly nor indirectly injure us, nor by their conduct drag us into international entanglements, we have no more to do with the internal administration of their affairs than they have to do with that of ours.

8. We favor the preservation, so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient without unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere under the stars and stripes, or within the jurisdiction of the Union. We oppose, as fervently as George Washington himself did, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe, with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws absolute in their character for those "in the colonies." All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem the flag is; if they are American units for these institutions, then they are inherently unit for members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws, in consonance with the American constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain. Believing this, we believe that we ought to do ultimately for the Philippines what we have already done for the Cuban. The example is there; it is a worthy one; it constitutes a bright page in the history of our country; it tells the story of American courage, magnanimity and justice; the Democracy proposes to follow that example, and it is our intent, as soon as it can be done wisely and safely for the Philippines themselves, and after amicable arrangements with them concerning naval stationing and other matters, to trade relations, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to citizens and subjects of other powers settled in the Philippines, to set the Philippine people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own destiny in accordance with their own race traits and tendencies and local conditions, as God may give it to them to see their interests and their destiny. The white man has no right to superimpose his civilization by force upon the brown man in the brown man's country. He will have enough to do to maintain the white man's civilization in all parts of the white man's country, which is his inherited and inherent duty. Judged by the proceedings of the Republican national convention, a great many white men do not seem too anxious to do even that much. That the Philippines can work out a civilization of their own, we have reason to hope from the lesson which the kindred race of the Japanese has taught the world, and it is no matter of ours if their civilization shall not be like ours; that which they evolve for themselves may not be the best in the world, but it will be the best for them and far better than any ventering of ours, unassimilable by them as a race.

9. We favor the faithful execution without executive construction, in the courts of the country, of the laws of the United States, as they are written, and especially the enforcement, without fear or favor, of the interstate commerce and anti-trust laws, leaving to the legislative branch of the government the duty, if need there shall be, of amending them, or of amending all other laws upon the statute books, and the enactment of such other laws as may be necessary, but an end to unjust rebates, discrimination and favoritism extended by common carriers to trusts and unlawful combinations in restraint of trade and favoring foreign consumers against American consumers and also unjust rebate and discriminations extended by one trust or unlawful combination against another.

10. We favor the cessation of the existing partnership between the treasury department of the federal government and certain favored national banks, whereby millions of dollars are annually lent to those moneyed institutions without charge or interest and without any prescribed rule of determining which particular banks shall receive special governmental favor. By this system millions of the public money are yearly paid beyond the power of immediate or reasonable collection by the government, unless with great menace of business disturbance and panic—the probable, if not inevitable, result of any attempt to collect at all.

11. The Democratic party congratulates the country that it has no larger amount of outstanding uncovered paper currency than at present. Every paper promise to

pay by the government ought to be as safe as a millionaire's due bill for 50 cents, and that is actually the case today, and, being the case, the Democratic party, like the American people, falls to see that the \$346,000,000 of outstanding treasury notes are either a burden to the people or a peril to the country's business interests. Until the interest-bearing debt of the United States, constituting, as it does, an annual burden upon productive industry, is paid off and extinguished it is idle to grow hysterical, as some of our Republican lawmakers have grown, about the "immediate payment" or "extinguishment" or "conversion" of the non-interest bearing debt of the United States represented by treasury notes.

12. We oppose the issuance of interest-bearing bonds as long as the Federal government has money deposited in the treasury, or in banks subject to call, sufficient to meet the expenditures necessary for the army, navy and civil government and for needed public works. In recalling the demand loans, made without interest to the banks, it will, however, be necessary to proceed conservatively, gradually and with sufficient notice, so that the collection of the government's just debt, even though deposited in the banks, without interest and "on call," may not be followed by panic, or business disturbance.

13. We favor just and liberal appropriations for the inauguration of and maintenance of needed public works, especially appropriations in the interest of navigation, with the view of cheaper transportation by land and water. We oppose the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the "schoolboy appetite" for national "prestige" and display of strength.

15. We favor the reduction of the army and of every expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

16. We favor the maintenance and liberal annual increase of the navy as our best defense in our isolated continental condition against a foreign foe, and a source of no possible danger to our liberties as a people.

17. We favor the upbuilding of the warship marine without new or additional taxation upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

15. We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

18. We favor statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, statehood for New Mexico, and a territorial government for Porto Rico.

20. We favor more cordial and more adequate and better treatment to heroes who have served the country in time of need than the Republican administration has granted to men like Schley and Admiral Dewey. The Democracy, like the country, is at a loss to understand how the administration could have arrived at the conclusion that it was its duty to snub Admiral Dewey, the victor of Manila Bay, and to permit the continuance in public service of those officers of the navy and employees of the navy department who were guilty of "conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen" in that they aided or failed to cut short the standards that were heaped upon Admiral Schley, the victor of Santiago Bay, by an irresponsible, so-called historian who asserted that his proof sheets were corrected by employees of the navy department.

21. We do not sympathize with those who desire, or who would not by all lawful and constitutional means, prevent the Africanization or Mongolianization of any state or community within the bounds of the American republic.

22. We demand that all over the world a duly authenticated passport issued by the government of the United States to a American citizen shall be proof of the fact that he is an American citizen, and shall entitle him to the treatment due him as such.

23. We regret the reckless disregard by the President of all the usages and obligations of international law, in his dealings with the Republic of Colombia, how ever much provoked thereby by the unstable purposes of venality of the government of that country—a recklessness which if exhibited toward a stronger government would not only have amounted to a declaration of war without act of congress, but would have been followed by war. We see nothing heroic in it, because the President and his advisers knew that the Republic of Colombia neither would nor could resent it by actual hostilities. We do not want to be the bully of the nations.

We recognize a wide divergence between the Panama Republic question and the Panama Canal question. However the Panama Republic came to be born and was recognized not only by us, but by all the other civilized nations of the world following in our wake as an independent nation of the world, owning and controlling in sovereignty any of the only two strips of land where a trans-isthmian canal could possibly be constructed. We believe, therefore, as an accomplished international and existing fact, treaty relations had to be entered into with anybody for the construction by us of a Panama canal. Without Democratic votes in the senate the treaty for that purpose could not have been confirmed. The treaty was confirmed and we call for the inauguration of the work.

The democracy, when entrusted with power, will construct the Panama canal speedily, honestly and economically, thus giving to our people what Democrats have long contended for—a great inter-oceanic canal furnishing shorter and cheaper lines of transportation, and broader and less trammelled trade relations with the other peoples of the world.

SANE DEMOCRACY NOW IN CONTROL

Conservative Sentiment Prevails and Will Dictate the Platform Along Lines That Inspire Popular Confidence.

By JAMES CREELMAN.

Out of the confusion the Democratic party is rising united and conservative with its new leader practically named. The supreme battle between the party and Bryanism is to end within 48 hours on the floor of the convention, but the crisis has been passed. The forces are on the ground fighting over the platform. Mr. Bryan's leadership has come to an end and a conservative policy dominates the party.

The platform prepared by John Sharp Williams, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, has been accepted by every wing of the party—unless Mr. Williams himself may be called a wing. There may be changes, for it is thought that Mr. Williams' draft dwells too lightly upon President Roosevelt's personality. The question of a plank on the money standard is also to be settled, but otherwise the program of the restored and rejuvenated Democracy is already established. It is free from the shibboleth of American Glorification, free from mob philosophy—direct, definite, practicable.

The most important single fact yet developed in this struggle in St. Louis—more important even than the victory of Judge Parker—is that all the elements of Democracy seem to be agreed upon the proposed platform. The business men of the East and the farmers of the West accept it. Mr. Bryan still talks about his Nebraska platform, but no one listens to him. He came here fully expecting that when he raised his standard his old followers would rise around him at his signal and that the conservatives would take flight at the sight. The delegates from all parts of the country have been fully sounded, on the subject of the platform. Mr. Williams' draft has been explained to them. Most of the leaders have read his draft and nowhere has

a protest been heard—nothing but hearty commendation and enthusiasm.

To fully appreciate the importance of this document as an evidence that the revolutionary period in the Democratic party is over, it is only necessary to know that Mr. Williams prepared his platform in constant consultation with the leading members of his party in both houses of Congress. It is not a document written by an egotist in the corner of his library, to be forced upon an unwilling convention under threat. It is the consensus of the sober and deliberate opinion of representative men in all parts of the country. It was written by the first successful Democrat developed in the House of Representatives since the Democracy opened its councils to Populism.

The leaders of the party are satisfied that with Judge Parker as a candidate and upon such a platform their cause will be as strong in public affairs as it was in the days of Tilden.

There is nothing about the money standard in Mr. Williams' program. He purposely left that question out. He believes that it should be dealt with by the committee on resolutions of the convention. A few of the leaders, but only a few, are in favor of declaring for the existing gold standard. It is suspected that these leaders are urging that course merely to drive Mr. Bryan and his handful of followers into a compromise. There are others who believe in a compromise which shall ignore free silver and vaguely promise high fidelity to bimetalism. An overwhelming majority of the leaders and delegates, however, are opposed to anything that can be construed into a concession to Bryanism. They insist that Mr. Bryan's speech in the convention, which his friends say will be the master stroke of his life, will fall on dull ears; that his intolerant attitude has made a parody with him impossible. Oratory cannot change the situation. If Mr. Bryan relies on platitudes about more ideals, he will probably be applauded and

treated with every courtesy. But that will change no votes on the platform. If he becomes abusive he will be answered much in the spirit of the Texas delegates who visited him yesterday.

"Mr. Bryan," said one of the delegates, "with Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Roosevelt eliminated, will you vote for the nominee of this convention?"

"Well," said Mr. Bryan, "I want to ask whether you will vote for Theodore Roosevelt if he is nominated by the convention."

The Texan looked his old leader in the eye for a moment and said: "I want to apologize to the Democratic party for having voted for such a mere blatherskite as you are," and then he turned and walked out of the room in silence.

That coarse insult does not at all represent the attitude of the great majority of the delegates here. They are anxious to avoid humiliating Mr. Bryan, but if he invites attack there are orators ready to do with him roughly. The convention will be in no fear or awe when he opens his mouth. So far as the money question is concerned, the prevailing opinion is that there would be nothing which can be construed in any way into even a lingering parting glance at an overthrown leadership and disastrous policy.

In the Mississippi platform Mr. Williams defines the settlement of the money question by the increased production of gold as an act of God. There are many who like this idea. But the trouble about it is that it does not condone the free silver heresy.

David B. Hill, who, as the New York member of the committee on resolutions, is likely to have much to say, has prepared a plank which declares that the great increase in the production of gold has taken the question of the money standard out of politics. Mr. Hill will stand for that, or, if he is defeated, will stand for a straight-out money declaration. It is probable that Mr. Hill's suggestion, which approximates to Mr. Williams' money plank in the Mississippi platform, will be adopted. There is a well-defined desire, based upon considerations of political expediency, to phrase the money plank in such a way as to make it clear that the party is committed to the existing gold standard, without unnecessarily offending those who were led to vote for free silver in 1896 and 1900.

The conservative platform makers want to spoil Mr. Bryan's speech in advance. "Not only does Mr. Williams' platform represent a consensus of views of his Democratic colleagues in Congress, but it is also known to represent Judge Parker's

views. The issues as presented by Mr. Williams in his draft reveal at once the general attitude towards public questions of the party. There may be verbal changes, some of the planks may be condensed, but it is practically certain that the platform as prepared will be the sense of the convention. It is not the coordinated nomination of Judge Parker that forms the dividing line between Bryanism and the soberly reunited Democracy; for Judge Parker voted for Bryan twice. It is the platform that makes out the present and the future from the past. Mr. Bryan understands this point very well. He has lost his fight against Judge Parker, and it is his fight against the Democratic party. He is fighting for a platform reaffirming the policies of disaster or reasserting the war cries of Populism.

The following is the exact text of the platform prepared by Mr. Williams, the outline of which was published in the Post-Dispatch several days ago:

REAL LIGHTNING PLAYING AROUND PARKER TODAY

Democratic Candidate for President Caught in a Thunderstorm While Going for Plunge in the Hudson.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Near his farm at Esopus, N. Y., Judge Alton B. Parker, who, it is expected, will be nominated for President by the Democratic convention, "has" and an exciting time. He is in the thick of a thunderstorm. He had gone for his daily jaunt and was some miles from home in the heart of a dense woods when the storm broke out. Lightning played about the big trees and the wind blew a gale, tearing off many dead limbs. Finally the rain fell in torrents, but the judge could find no shelter and was compelled to huddle under the eaves of a small cabin, where he arrived drenched to the skin. To complete the job he was drenched and to add to the storm passed and took a swim in the Hudson.

Grill is a good thing to have, but not in hot powder. Sentol Tooth Powder has none.

Scholes Wins Sculls. HENLEY, Eng., July 6.—In the semi-final for the sculls at the Henley Regatta, Scholes, of the Don rowing club, Toronto, beat F. E. Kelly, the holder.

TURNER'S STRENGTH STEADILY INCREASING

His Backers Claim That, as Vice-Presidential Candidate, He Would Be a Democratic Tower of Strength in the Northwest.

It looks more than ever like Turner of Spokane, Wash., for vice-president. There is a many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip on vice-presidential booms, but it would be vain to deny that the far northwestern man leads the field.

There is Wall of Wisconsin, presidency candidate. At present his boomers are, or say, are, dispirited if any man talks about second place. In some circumstances Mayor Ross of Milwaukee would have a show, but he is prevented by his obligation to Wall from letting any friend turn a hand in his favor. The middle west candidate is Korns of Indiana, as the cards lie. Judge Honore of Chicago is not quite out of it, and the delegations have found him to be a most agreeable and "likable" young man. The North Carolina delegates have instructed for Gov. Aycock of their own state. If any southern candidate were to be taken it would be John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, and no real friend of his is booming him for the job at the desk in the Senate. John Sharp Williams himself has larger ideas about his own situation as minority leader and chief manager of campaign material to the party. He thinks—as "Uncle Joe" Cannon, on the Republican side, thinks—that there are bigger things in a House career than the ungrateful task of being dignified and being a President on paper.

So the talk harks back to ex-Senator George E. Turner of Washington. Senator Dubois of Idaho is one of the chiefs of the Turner movement. He said today: "The Parker people ought to be for Turner, for no other reason than that of gratitude. It is not too much to say that Turner saved the Northwest for them. These are Bryanistic states. Turner came out a long time ago for Parker. It did not 'go' at first in that territory. By sheer force of his personality Turner has brought that section of the country into line. It is a big thing to have done. That's the political argument for Turner. The time has gone by when you can

nominate a man to fill out the ticket because he happens to have been born in a particular state. That seems to dispose of the arguments in favor of most of the men mentioned for the vice-presidential nomination.

"Turner is a great man, a big man, a personality. You can't compare him with any of the others who are talked about. Every Democrat who served in the Senate with him is for him, because they recognize his great ability and the mass of his character."

"It has been said, senator, that the ticket needs a man who will 'make good' on the stump, and that Turner—"

"Why, there isn't a better speaker in our party than Turner," declared Mr. Dubois. He hasn't been heard much in the East, but he will be a revelation. No rhetoric, but argument that carries conviction to any man. We haven't a better speaker. He comes up, in that regard, like a peak alongside of a molehill."

The Turner propaganda is all over town. Alabama is for him because once in the early stages of his career he was United States marshal there, and later deputy United States attorney. It was there that he got the attention of President Arthur. These were the days when Turner was a stalwart Republican. He settled in Washington, left the Republican party on the silver split in 1894, and was elected to the Senate as a silver Republican and Democrat. He found at the capital that being a silver Republican was being a paradox and went over to the Democracy entirely. Now on the money issue he takes the let-well-enough-alone view. He is not a man to scare the conservatives, and at the same time he has the confidence of the Bryanites following between Omaha and the coast. "Don't overlook any bet," is the advice the eastern men propound about Turner's candidacy. "Turner can mollify the soreness that exists in the Bryan states."

TERRITORIES WANT STATEHOOD PLANK

Congressman Lloyd Trying to Get the Territorial Delegations Together on Proposition.

An unsuccessful attempt was made last night by Congressman James T. Lloyd of Shelbyville, representing the First Missouri district, to get all the territorial delegates to the national convention into a caucus in the quarters of the Indiana Territory delegation for the purpose of deciding upon the statehood plank to be presented for the platform. The New Mexico and Arizona delegations failed to appear at the caucus.

Mr. Lloyd is a member of the congressional committee on territories, and a few months ago visited the four territories. The proposition which he intends to submit to the caucus, if one can be arranged, is the insertion of a plank declaring that each territory shall be allowed to decide how it desires to enter the Union, whether as a separate state or in conjunction with another territory. The delegations to the convention are divided upon this question.

Lloyd favors the insertion of a straightforward statehood plank in the platform. If the territories can get together.

Oklahoma desires to join with Indian Territory, while Indian Territory favors double statehood. The situation is the same with New Mexico and Arizona. The former wishes to join with the latter, while Arizona has no desire to be included with New Mexico.

Two delegates from Indian Territory called on Congressman Lloyd Tuesday and urged the preparation of a statehood. One favored single and the other double statehood.

Charles A. Looney of Muskogee, I. T., an advocate of the admission of Indian Territory as a separate state, said to the Post-Dispatch: "If the manner of admission is left to a vote of the people of Indian Territory, there is not the least doubt that the vote will show an enormous majority that the people favor the admission of the territory as a separate state. Seventy-five per cent of the people would vote. There are also 600,000 Indians in the territory, and practically their entire vote would go for admission as two states. The chiefs of five tribes recently held a meeting in which they declared for two states. With the Indians it is a matter of sentiment. They feel that they have been cut off from Oklahoma, and they desire to retain what they already have."

PETER FINLEY DUNNE

The Creator of the Inimitable

MR. DOOLEY OF THE AR-RCHEY ROAD

Is writing a new series of conversations between the Irish-American philosopher and his friend Mr. Hennessey for

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Read what Mr. Dooley thinks of the making of

and of "Carnegie hero-fund NE" SUNDAY

THREE MORE STATES ARE SWUNG TO JUDGE PARKER

STATES ARE COMPETING IN PRECIPITOUS RUSH FOR PARKER BANDWAGON

North Carolina and Kentucky Instructed, Ohio Withdraws Its Own Candidate and Maryland Gives Pledge to Support New York Candidate.

By SAMUEL G. BLYTHE,

The Parker managers made the nomination of Judge Parker doubly sure last night by getting instructions from North Carolina and Kentucky, by eliminating Ohio's favorite son, Judson Harmon, from the race, and by getting a pledge from Maryland that the 18 votes from that state will be cast for Parker.

The Ohio delegation, which stands 33 for Parker to 11 for all others, had a caucus at the Lindell Hotel. A motion was made that the delegation should vote for Mayor McClellan of New York. An amendment substituting the name of Judge Parker was offered and another substituting the name of Judson Harmon.

Harlan Cleveland, who was to nominate Harmon in the convention, withdrew Harmon's name and moved to lay the whole matter on the table. This motion was carried. This leaves Ohio free to vote for Parker and the vote of that state will be cast for the New York man.

Kentucky and North Carolina decided to vote for Parker on the first ballot. Maryland caucused three times during the day, but came to no public decision. Last night Arthur Poe Gorman, Jr., went to the Parker leaders and said he had word from his father that Maryland will vote for Parker on the first ballot. This settled the matter with the Parker managers.

Parker will be nominated on the first ballot. The vice-presidential candidate most talked of is ex-Senator Turner of Washington, although he has not yet been definitely decided upon.

The anti-Parker people had a meeting at the Planters' Hotel last night. Charles F. Murphy and Victor Dowling represented Tammany. After the meeting ex-Senator Pettigrew said the delegation is sure of 40 votes. He laughed when he said it.

The Three Tailors of Tooley Street, who on one immortal occasion said, "We, the people of London," found their counterparts here yesterday.

Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, M. F. Farney, national committee man from California; Gen. John B. Weaver of Iowa and Representative Charles H. Wilson of Wisconsin met in solemn conference at the Jefferson Hotel and, after discussing matters of great moment, put forth this proclamation: "After a consultation among the managers representing the various candidates and delegates opposed to the nomination of Judge Parker, it was formally agreed among them that the nomination of Judge Parker is impossible."

Then they stalked downstairs and waited to see the Parker boom wither away. Much to their astonishment the Parker boom did nothing of the kind. Instead, it waxed fat and lusty. Accessions to the Parker ranks were reported through the day. The landslide became an avalanche. Last night there was no doubt in anybody's mind that Parker will be nominated on the first ballot. A few people say he will not be nominated, but they do not believe what they say. Even the redoubtable Pettigrew, who was to do so much organizing at such short notice, admitted privately that there is no stopping the movement.

"What is the situation?" asked an earnest young man of Thomas Taggart, "Situation," replied Taggart, "there is no situation. It is all Parker."

The Rush to Parker's Bandwagon.

State after state gave pledges to vote for the New York candidate. The rush to get on the bandwagon was terrific. Col. "Jim" Guffy, warmly tucked away in a front seat, smiled down at the scramblers and said: "Come on, boys; there is plenty of room now, but there won't be for very long."

The Ohio delegation was canvassed. It

showed 33 votes for Parker to 11 for Harmon and Hearst. The Illinois delegation, which is instructed for Hearst, has 45 votes for Parker to 11 for Hearst. Maryland is for Parker. The District of Columbia delegates, who were placed on the temporary roll by the national committee, are for Parker. The Parker managers are now sure of more than 700 votes, even if the expected changes do not come. They will come, however, and the nomination will be made before the completion of the roll call.

The opposition continued disorganized and useless. No combination could be made. Nobody had a candidate to suggest. There was much running around much putting forth of claims, but at the end of the day there was nothing in sight but Parker. No candidate had appeared. No organization had been formed. The stragglers were making their arrangements to get in with the winners. The few irreconcilables stood moodily in the hotel lobbies and talked in whispers. The Parker men move every advantage home. They kept close watch for every detail. They went to bed serene. It is all over but the shouting.

Pathetic Position of Mr. Bryan.

The position of William Jennings Bryan is rapidly becoming pathetic. As soon as he had his breakfast yesterday morning he put out the second of his series of "acceptable" candidates. He allowed it to be known that if Judson Harmon of Ohio would write a letter saying he was "regular" in 1896, Bryan would be for him.

"Thank you for nothing," said the Ohio people. "We are not tying up with you on any such proposition."

Bryan sent for Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho. "Dubois," he said, "let's get together some candidate and beat Parker. We can do it."

"Who is the man?" Dubois asked. Bryan had nobody to propose and Dubois turned and walked out of the room.

Bryan received yesterday the first third of the chairman's list of candidates for him. The subcommittee appointed to hear the contest in Illinois, fomented by Mr. Bryan himself, decided unanimously to seat the John P. Hopkins delegate. Bryan's intended Mayor Harrison to bring this contest; he took a proxy to the meeting of the national committee to have a hand in it. He was at all the hearings and made notes. He used his influence in every possible way and the committee reported unanimously against him.

He intends to take the case before the credentials committee, but that committee will be made up to defeat him. If he goes to the floor of the convention he will get the same treatment.

Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, who arrived last night, will be a member of the committee on resolutions, as will Bryan. It is Bryan's intention to make his great fight in this committee for reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. Senator Bailey, who is one of the greatest debaters in Congress, goes on the committee especially to handle Bryan. He will lead the no-reaffirmation forces. The platform to be adopted will have no reaffirmation clause if the opinion of the majority prevails.

Bryan will bring his resolution fight before the convention. He will be beaten there. And Judge Parker will be nominated, despite the protests of Bryan. It is the plan to allow Bryan to talk a reasonable amount, but the weather is hot and the convention hall will be stuffy and the time allowed Bryan will be "reasonable" only.

The leaders are still firm in their determination to send Bryan back home

Judge Parker's Daughter as She Appeared at the Convention



MRS. CHARLES MERCER HALL.

beaten at every point. If he bolts they will not care much. A bolt will eliminate him from the party, which they think will be simple recompense. Besides, there is no anticipation that Bryan will bolt. A bolt would destroy his only asset in politics and business.

Delegates Enthusiastic for Victory.

Most of the delegates are now in St. Louis. They stood around all day and talked. Arguments that attracted a hundred or two spectators were frequent. There was a great deal of enthusiasm. Most of the delegates think there is a chance to win.

As was to be expected, the employees in the rumor factories in the Jefferson Hotel went to work when the whistle blew at 7 o'clock in the morning and stayed at work until midnight. The first output of the day was a particularly fine specimen.

It was announced gravely that during the night the leaders of the Parker opposition had canvassed the entire number of delegates and had secured 400 pledges to a blood-curdling oath that the signers would not vote for Parker under any circumstances. It was stated that this paper was in proper hands, that every delegate had signed on honor, and as 400 votes are more than one-third of the convention, Parker was certainly beaten.

The Parker men laughed at this. So did the delegates, not one of whom could be found who had signed such a paper. Still the rumor was an excellent before-breakfast production and lasted for fully an hour.

They came thick and fast after that. Several states had decided to go over to Hearst. Vermont was about to meet and reconsider its declaration for Parker. Cleveland was to be placed before the convention by Ohio. Judge Gray had assurances of support from all of Gorman's friends, and so on through the day. These were pleasant little diversions of idle men. Through the day the talk of Turner of Washington as a candidate for vice-president increased. His name met with favor everywhere. The leaders gave no sign. They do not think it good politics to declare for a candidate at this time. They are holding back until they have the first results of their victory.

Kentucky proposed the name of Gov. Beckham. The governor is here with the delegation from his state and is willing. At the Kentucky state convention Beckham was nominated for vice-president on the platform that he is the handsomest governor in the United States. He comes up to the platform, too, for he is a fine specimen of vigorous, good-looking young manhood.

Talk of National Chairman.

The permanent chairmanship of the convention was discussed a great deal. It had been proposed to make the temporary organization permanent and continue John Sharp Williams in the office. Mr. Williams objected to this. He wants to go on the resolutions committee and make a fight for his platform, which the Post-Dispatch prints this morning. Then the

Alonso Greth, a burly citizen of Indianapolis, made any mistake, but remember the Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's

Very truly yours, I. C. RICHARDSON.

You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, sent absolutely free by mail, also a book telling all about Swamp-Root. If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

Make any mistake, but remember the Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's

speaker, and has the courage of a lion. What is needed for a permanent chairman is a man who will be on the alert to prevent stampedes. It is not the intention of the Parker leaders to allow the convention to be swept off its feet because of the inefficiency of a presiding officer. Patrick Collins of Boston and Senator Daniel of Virginia are also under consideration. Daniel is a polished orator of the classic style.

The interest in the national chairman is almost as pronounced as in the candidate for President. The politicians are looking ahead to the control of the national organization for the next four years as well as through the coming campaign.

C. F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, sat solemnly in his room most of the day and conferred with himself and a few New Yorkers. Nobody else bothered with him. Murphy is coming out of this convention much discredited. The provincial delegates are beginning to laugh when his name is mentioned. Many of the Tammany sub-leaders are openly against his policy of opposition to the nomination of Judge Parker. They want to get with the winners. Most of the rank and file stand around the hotel lobbies and wonder why they came. Big Tim Sullivan had a tip on the races yesterday afternoon and the Tammany men flocked out to bet on it. The horse lost.

"Nothing to it," said the Tammany men. "We can't even get right on a horse."

Ex-Senator James Smith of New Jersey was one of the last to climb aboard the bandwagon. He had previously secured an option on a seat. Some of the New Jersey delegates said that Smith had turned the delegation from Parker to Cleveland on the train coming out by saying he had a letter from Mr. Cleveland, which, while it repeated Mr. Cleveland's declaration that he is not a candidate, made that declaration in a more modified form and held out hope that Cleveland would accept. Smith said he was in a position to pledge \$2,500,000 for a campaign fund if Cleveland should be nominated. Smith made the delegates believe, these New Jersey men say, that Cleveland wants an unanimous nomination. Yesterday one of the delegates telegraphed to Mr. Cleveland, who replied that he had written Smith positively declining to allow his name to be presented to the convention.

This delegate told Smith, who he had heard and Smith said he had Cleveland's letter and that the name of the ex-president will not be put in nomination. New Jersey will be for Parker.

BRYAN HAS DWINDLED FROM THE HOUR OF HIS ARRIVAL.

"Come on, let's go up and see Bryan," said a badge-covered delegate in the Jefferson Hotel lobby.

"What's the use?" replied the friend, and both wandered to the bar.

The little dialogue epitomized the situation exactly. Bryan is evidently "out of it," as a leader. One mingles with the crowds and scarcely hears his name.

Almost from the hour of his arrival here Bryan has been a dwindling figure and a weakening force. His coming created no enthusiasm whatever. Heretofore the mere fact of Bryan's presence in a hotel would cause a crush in the rotunda. Time was in St. Louis when the people turned out to meet his train as it came in and wherever the eye roved it found a portrait of this erstwhile magnetic leader. For eight years Bryan could not stop over two hours in any hotel in any city without groups of men calling to pay their respects. Today, unless you asked, you would not know that he was a guest at the Jefferson.

What else this convention may be it is a struggle for mastery between Bryan and those who follow his policies. That is, it was supposed to be a struggle, but there has been no struggle. Bryan has simply been reduced to comparative unimportance.

Alabama Society Dinner.

The Alabama Society of St. Louis will give a dinner complimentary to the Alabama delegates to the national Democratic convention at the St. Nicholas Hotel Saturday night. Visiting and resident Alabamians can procure tickets from the secretary, M. M. Stone.

Remember the Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's

Very truly yours, I. C. RICHARDSON.

TAMMANY CONCEDES PARKER'S NOMINATION

Murphy Noncommittal, but Joseph F. Cassidy, One of His Stanchest Lieutenants, Says "It Seems to Be Entirely Settled."

Tammany's swan song was rendered by Charles F. Murphy in a statement which he made after a long talk with his lieutenants. He said he still believed that a third of the delegates would vote for him.

"In my opinion the situation has not changed today. I certainly have not changed my attitude, which remains what it was yesterday. No candidate has been nominated yet, not even Judge Parker."

"Before saying anything more I prefer to await the result of the convention. The action of that body will tell the story, and we will remain loyal to that action and to the instructions of the state convention."

"What do you think of the action of Kentucky, North Carolina and Ohio?"

"I have nothing to say about that."

In answer to all other questions, as to whether he still believed that a third of the convention opposed Judge Parker, Mr. Murphy said that the statement given above covered all that he had to say.

Just before Mr. Murphy made this statement Joseph F. Cassidy, borough president of Queens, who has been one of Murphy's stanchest supporters, gave an interview to the Post-Dispatch in which he conceded the nomination of Parker. He said: "I don't see how Parker's nomination is going to be prevented. It seems to be en-

tirely settled. I have thought so ever since last night. I do not know any reason why he will not make a good candidate, and with the right sort of campaign he will, in my opinion, carry the state. They are still claiming that there are enough delegates who haven't gone over to Parker to constitute a third of the convention and thus block Parker's nomination, but I can't see it. It's a general rush for the bandwagon, and those not already on are getting there. Take a delegation with uninstructed delegates who have not yet climbed aboard, what excuse can they offer when they get back home for not getting on?"

Murphy's obstinacy in refusing to gracefully acquiesce didn't prevent all the Tammany leaders from getting in touch with the Parker men. More than one of the Tammany delegates privately assured the Parker managers that they were with them but that on account of the courtesy owed to their leader they could not take an open stand.

A funeral air hangs over the Tammany headquarters. All appearance of fighting has gone. Bourke Cockran who, until Tuesday afternoon, had been so active, disappeared. So had Charles A. Towne. The only leaders who remained with Leader Murphy were Victor J. Dowling and J. Sergeant Cram.

NONE BUT PARKER, SAY DELEGATES

L. H. Ball, Delegate-at-Large from Texas:

There has never been anything to it but Parker. He has been the logical candidate for some time and I have felt certain from the beginning that he would be nominated.

We will have a conservative platform; one upon which every Democrat can stand.

James Kerr, formerly Clerk of the House of Representatives:

Judge Parker's nomination by the convention is assured. I do not believe any combination which can be formed will control enough votes in the convention to delay his nomination beyond the second ballot. He is the most available man and should receive the support of all Democrats.

The platform, like the candidate, will be above criticism. It will be conservative and will require no interpretation. It will say exactly what it means and mean exactly what it says. No person yet has been compelled to complain of being unable to understand the written or spoken words of John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

Benton McMillan, Governor of Tennessee:

Everything points to Judge Parker's nomination without serious opposition. I am satisfied the party will provide a plank which, when adopted by the convention, will define the Democracy of the founders as the real Democracy.

W. A. Harris, ex-Senator from Kansas:

I believe that with Judge Parker the candidate and a good conservative platform we will be able to reclaim many of the states which have been lost to us.

Henry D. Clayton, National Committeeman from Alabama:

Alabama is solidly for Parker and the platform will be acceptable to all Democrats.

Fred T. Dubois, United States Senator from Idaho:

Senator George Turner is the man for the vice-presidential nomination. He is the one great figure of the Northwest. With Senator Turner in the second place on the ticket every radical in the Northwest will come in and support the ticket. They know that what Turner stands for is right.

We in the Northwest and particularly those of us who followed Bryan so faithfully in two campaigns expect something from the party. The selection of Senator Turner will be the best move the party can make to secure support throughout the great Northwest.

Frank Cannon, formerly United States Senator from Utah:

Parker and Turner will make a good ticket. Senator Turner will add great strength to the national ticket, especially in the Northwest, where he is the idol of his people. Turner has been for Parker for more than a year and has been outspoken in his admiration of the New York man.

Osceola W. Underwood, Representative from Alabama:

Our candidate and our platform will carry us to victory this time.

Thetus W. Sims, Representative from Tennessee:

Mr. Bryan and his followers have been given two chances by the Democratic party. It hardly seems right that they should attempt for the third time to have their way. I am for a conservative platform and Judge Parker.



DOUBLE-BREASTED SERGE SUITS

This fashion was first introduced by us and made a pronounced success through the fetching smartness of style and high-class tailoring worked into our garments.

The prevalence of this fashion has been followed by many attempts at reproduction, but they can be easily distinguished from the original, for they lack that quality of art which clothes genius alone can produce.

Fine weave Serge Suits, single or double breasted, collars long and narrow, lapels broad and deep, shoulders broad, trousers wide-hipped and moderate knee and bottom.

Serge Coat and light-colored worsted Trousers.....\$15
Serge Suits.....\$15 to \$35

Werner-Bros.
The Republic Bldg.
On 12th St. at Seventh.

Furnishings for Homes and Offices.

J. KENNARD & SONS,

Washington Avenue, Fourth Street, to St. Charles.

OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Which is the largest in the West, contains the very choicest designs of patterns procurable, from the cheapest dependable qualities up to the best manufactured—Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, ranging in prices from 25c per yard to \$2.00 per yard.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

All grades of Lace Curtains in artistic patterns, choice designs in Portieres in colorings to harmonize with our Carpets, Lace Bash Curtains Material, Panel Laces, Drapery and Upholstery Stuffs, Porch Blinds, etc.; prices low, quality and style considered.

ELECTRIC FIXTURE DEPARTMENT.

Gas and Electric Light Fixtures, selected from the best makers in this country and Europe. Do not think we only show the most expensive kind—we have all grades. Portables, Lamps, Metal, Porcelain and Silk Shades; Candelabra, etc., etc.

RUG DEPARTMENT.

This great department occupies the entire first floor of our establishment, and we submit the largest collection of both foreign and domestic Rugs shown by any firm in the world—Rugs from India, Persia, Turkey—also the best examples from our own wonderful country. Rugs from \$1.00 up to the finest specimens.

ART DEPARTMENT.

Queer shapes and styles, in Antique and reproduced Furniture; rare Vases of ancient and modern construction; wonderful Clocks, Andirons, Stairway, Sheffield Ware, Potteries, Bronzes—in fact Art Goods that are shown in other stores in St. Louis. This department is especially interesting, as it is a collection of gem pieces from all over the world. The make useful and decorative presents.

S AND IRON BEDS AND BEDDING.

in Beds—Iron from \$2.25 to \$20.00; brass, \$25.00 to \$100.00, box Iron Folding Beds, Summer Blankets and Comforts, see Bed Sets, etc.

See This Interior Furnishings

PRESIDENT FRANCIS GETS PARADE FLAG

Appoints a Color Sergeant Just Like the Generals in the Army Have.

PRECEDES HIM EVERYWHERE

Orderly Who Once Had a Snap Now a Victim of Profuse Perspiration.

President Francis has a new pennant. What is it for? Why, when there is a military or civic parade on the Fair and the president is a part of it, a Jefferson Guard, bearing the pennant, will walk in front of the president's carriage.

If you are a military man, salute when you see the president's flag.

If you are a civilian, take off your hat when you see the president's flag.

That is what the new pennant of President Francis is for. When you see the flag of President Francis that is your hunch to get busy.

President Francis' new pennant, containing the Fair colors, red, white, blue and yellow, was displayed for the first time in the military parade on the Fourth. It will be in evidence at all important parades during the progress of the Fair.

You may ask the necessity of President Francis needing a flag. Doesn't everyone know President Francis?

Tut-tut. That's not the point. Generals in the United States Army have their colors. In military parades the general's colors go with him. The colors are borne by a color sergeant.

President Francis is entitled to the same consideration as a general in the army. You can bet your last dollar on that. Furthermore, President Francis believes in doing things right. The president of the Fair moves strictly according to Hoyle. He wanted his colors on a pennant and he got his wish.

The Jefferson Guard who acts as President Francis' orderly has been having an easy time heretofore. Simply accompanying the president on his tours, acting merely in the capacity of a personal guard, was what some of the guards termed a "lax" job.

Carrying the flag is a different story. In Monday's parade the color bearer appeared to be perspiring with intensity.

But aside from the guard's discomfort everyone is pleased with President Francis' new colors and four cheers for the red, white, blue and yellow were not infrequently heard on the nation's birthday.

HAYT EXPLAINS TROUBLES AWAY

Sentinel Rocked Ambassador's Carriages Because Coachmen Didn't Heed His Halt Order.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Mr. Leger, the Haytian minister here, has made an explanation of the recent international episode at Port-au-Prince, involving an attack on the French and German ministers and the presence of the warships in consequence of a dispute over the carriage of the Haytian minister.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

On the evening of June 21, two carriages were seen on that road. It was dark, and the Haytian minister could not see the occupants of the carriages and could not tell them if they were foreigners or natives.

The coachmen, not hearing or not taking any notice of the warning of the Haytian minister, thought fit to throw one in the direction of the carriages.

TORNADO HURLS PASSENGER CARS FROM THE TRACK

One Killed and Twenty-Two Injured in Wreck From Cyclone Near Havana, Ill.—Score or More of Women and Children Escape.

ENGINEER LOST IN RACE WITH FUNNEL-SHAPED CLOUD

Course of Storm Changed Suddenly, After Train Had Been Stopped to Allow It to Pass Ahead—Passengers Saw It Approaching.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—Three cars of the heavily loaded Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis passenger accommodation train were lifted from the tracks near Oakford Station, 14 miles from Havana, at 6:40 yesterday evening by a tornado and hurled from the right-of-way. Train Baggageman Thomas Wiley of this city was killed and 22 persons injured. The escape of more than four-fifths of the passengers from any but slight injuries is considered very remarkable, as the coaches were lifted clear of the track and at least one is stated to have turned over three times, throwing the passengers from floor to ceiling and back again twice.

Without exception the score or more of women and children on the train escaped serious injury.

This morning the physicians fear that Benjamin Swale, the mail clerk, and a traveling man being cared for at Petersburg, but whose identity is not established, cannot recover. Swale's back was broken.

The wreck occurred at the foot of a grade which terminates in the high trestle crossing the Sangamon river. One car was dropped by the storm at the bottom of the 40-foot embankment approach to the trestle and the others rolled down the embankment.

Engineer Sherman Martin first saw the storm and funnel-shaped cloud coming from the southwest across the prairie, wreathing trees and carrying barns and smaller farm houses high in the air. The course of the tornado was then a mile or two ahead of the train, and he stopped his locomotive to keep out of danger.

Storm Turned; Race for Life On.

Coming across the open land, with the speed of a shot from a 14-inch gun, the storm turned and in a moment was bearing directly down on the waiting train. Instantly Martin crowded on full speed and made a dash to evade the twisting wind.

For a moment the race was on, but steam was outrun. Passing the heavy locomotive, the wind caught the day coaches and swept them from the track, wrecking the windows and shatters, which had been hurriedly closed by the passengers.

The persons in the coaches first saw the tornado when the train stopped. They watched, fascinated, until the train darted forward, when they realized that it was bearing down on them and the engineer was taking a desperate chance to escape.

In an instant they became panic-stricken and the attempts of the trainmen to quiet them were of no avail.

Then came an instant's darkness and the coaches were lifted as though they were elevator cars.

Few can describe what took place in the next few seconds. Most of the passengers lost consciousness to recover in the midst of the wreckage and the groans of the wounded.

Engineer's Story of the Wreck.

Engineer Martin's story of the wreck is: "We were plowing through sheets of rain and hail at about 35 miles an hour. The engine was hit by a pop of wind, and I thought that it had cut Fireman Schwarberg's head off, for he had his head out the cab window at the time. I slipped on the air brake and, turning, saw that the fireman was all right, and that the wind had blown all the windows out of the cab. We were just at the end of the 200-foot trestle over Pecan Run creek, when I brought the engine to a dead stop by throwing on the air."

"I waited a moment, then, thinking the worst of the storm had passed, started up again. I fought with the storm to get my head out of the cab window, and looking back, saw the coaches turning over in the ditch. A great barn, with straw and grain lying from it, was passing over the engine. I again attempted to stop, and found I had run ahead of the train, every car and baggage car being in the ditch. Fireman Schwarberg and I then left the engine and added in the rescue work. The storm carried off the engine and the coaches, and I immediately a messenger was sent to the Springfield officers of the wreck and ask that a relief train and physicians be sent. The wounded reached here at midnight."

In one coach, which turned completely over three times, were 20 women. Several of them said the car turned over several times and then came down "right-side-up," and aside from fright and a bad jolting, they were "all right." One infant child, clasped in its mother's arms, was slightly bruised.

Much damage to the farm houses, crops and timber in the Kilbourn neighborhood is reported. While several houses are reported badly damaged no personal injuries were sustained by occupants.

ZIEGLER EXPEDITION RELIEF

Secretary of the Baking Powder Magazine Departs With Ship for Franz Josef Land.

TROMSØE, Norway, July 4.—The Champ expedition sailed from here today on the steamer Prithvi for the relief of the Ziegler-Polar expedition, on board the steamer America, at Franz Josef Land, for which part of the world she sailed June 23, 1902, intending to winter there and send expeditions north.

W. J. Simpson, in command of the Prithvi, is the secretary of the expedition.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Within a few days the German Emperor will know the names of the persons who, by their heroic acts, helped to save life in the Slocum disaster.

At the request of the German consulate here, a list is being prepared by Health Commissioner Darlington.

Through the usual diplomatic channels the names of the brave men, women and children who took part in the rescue will be forwarded to Germany.

country came a majority of the ancestors of those who were lost, and many of the Stems Movement.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Arrived: Stendam, Rotterdam; Grasser, Kufurt, Bremen; Lombard, New York; Liverpool and London.

CHRISTIANIA, July 1.—Arrived: Oskar II, New York.

NAPLES, July 2.—Arrived: Patrizia, New York.

BAGNOL, July 3.—Arrived: Liguria, Genoa for New York.

NAPLES, July 4.—Arrived: Neapolitan Prince, New York.

HAMBURG, July 5.—Arrived: Bluecher, New York.

BRISBEN, July 6.—Arrived: Kron Prinz Wilhelm, New York.

LONDON, July 6.—Arrived: Kingstonian, Boston.

KINSALE, July 6.—Arrived: Michigan, Boston.

ASTORIA, July 6.—Arrived: previous.

GIANT, July 6.—Arrived: previous.

MILLION LOSS IN RESIDENCE FIRE

Beautiful Collection of Jewels Belonging to Mrs. Steinman Damaged Beyond Repair.

NEW YORK, July 6.—In the fire which has destroyed the Gamack cottage at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., the jewels of Mrs. Bernard P. Steinman of New Orleans, worth several hundred thousand dollars, were probably so damaged that they will be worthless hereafter. The cottage was valued at nearly \$1,000,000. It was one of the handsomest in the exclusive section of Tuxedo.

Mrs. Steinman was married to Addison Gamack when he was at the height of his fame as a successful operator in Wall street in 1886, and soon afterward he built the magnificent villa.

He died in 1891 and the widow a year later married again in New Orleans. The couple had just returned from Europe, and Mrs. Steinman's jewels were placed in a safe in the room where the fire started, presumably from an electric wire. There was little water pressure and the local department found itself helpless to check the flames.

The first day they were in the house the 7-year-old daughter of her sister, Mrs. George Ryder, of Elmwood street, came toddling downstairs from the chambers with awful fright pictured on her face. Rushing into the arms of Mrs. Glover, she cried: "Don't let that man touch me, aunty."

Mrs. Glover supposed the child was only frightened by babyish fancies and did her best to soothe her distress. Later Mrs. Glover heard a tin rattling upstairs and went to investigate. She found a tin which was used to cover a stovepipe hole making the noise and, taking it down, placed it upon a bed. She returned downstairs and soon heard the tin rattling harder and louder than ever.

She rushed upstairs again. Step, step, step, the floor was creaking as if under the feet of a moving body, but nobody was visible. The sound passed all around her and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

This occurred Monday, and that night she was too nervous to sleep in the house and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

The light was left burning brightly, but the noises continued. This settled it and they did not sleep in the house again. The next day a number of their friends were called in, but the unnatural noises could not be located and the place was declared haunted.

Mrs. Glover could not stand the strain and a house was rented two doors away. Their neighbors helped them move their household goods and now for the first time in a week Mrs. Glover is resting comfortably.

James E. Baker, Jr., formerly manager for John W. Staley, 502 and 508 Benoit building, has opened quarters at 608 and 509 Missouri Trust building.

Landlord's Ire Aroused When Family Moves and He Threatens to Shoot Disturbers.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 6.—Super-natural causes—tins rattling noisily and unseen bodies walking across the floors with tramping feet—are said to have reduced Mrs. Edward Glover in one week's time from a plump woman to a thin, nervous wreck. A week ago Mr. and Mrs. Glover moved from Bancroft street into the house owned by Frank McGraw, and since that time they and many of their friends have heard these uncanny noises. They say they are caused by ghosts that haunt the place.

The first day they were in the house the 7-year-old daughter of her sister, Mrs. George Ryder, of Elmwood street, came toddling downstairs from the chambers with awful fright pictured on her face. Rushing into the arms of Mrs. Glover, she

cried: "Don't let that man touch me, aunty."

Mrs. Glover supposed the child was only frightened by babyish fancies and did her best to soothe her distress. Later Mrs. Glover heard a tin rattling upstairs and went to investigate. She found a tin which was used to cover a stovepipe hole making the noise and, taking it down, placed it upon a bed. She returned downstairs and soon heard the tin rattling harder and louder than ever.

She rushed upstairs again. Step, step, step, the floor was creaking as if under the feet of a moving body, but nobody was visible. The sound passed all around her and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

This occurred Monday, and that night she was too nervous to sleep in the house and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

The light was left burning brightly, but the noises continued. This settled it and they did not sleep in the house again. The next day a number of their friends were called in, but the unnatural noises could not be located and the place was declared haunted.

Mrs. Glover could not stand the strain and a house was rented two doors away. Their neighbors helped them move their household goods and now for the first time in a week Mrs. Glover is resting comfortably.

James E. Baker, Jr., formerly manager for John W. Staley, 502 and 508 Benoit building, has opened quarters at 608 and 509 Missouri Trust building.

Landlord's Ire Aroused When Family Moves and He Threatens to Shoot Disturbers.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 6.—Super-natural causes—tins rattling noisily and unseen bodies walking across the floors with tramping feet—are said to have reduced Mrs. Edward Glover in one week's time from a plump woman to a thin, nervous wreck. A week ago Mr. and Mrs. Glover moved from Bancroft street into the house owned by Frank McGraw, and since that time they and many of their friends have heard these uncanny noises. They say they are caused by ghosts that haunt the place.

The first day they were in the house the 7-year-old daughter of her sister, Mrs. George Ryder, of Elmwood street, came toddling downstairs from the chambers with awful fright pictured on her face. Rushing into the arms of Mrs. Glover, she

cried: "Don't let that man touch me, aunty."

Mrs. Glover supposed the child was only frightened by babyish fancies and did her best to soothe her distress. Later Mrs. Glover heard a tin rattling upstairs and went to investigate. She found a tin which was used to cover a stovepipe hole making the noise and, taking it down, placed it upon a bed. She returned downstairs and soon heard the tin rattling harder and louder than ever.

She rushed upstairs again. Step, step, step, the floor was creaking as if under the feet of a moving body, but nobody was visible. The sound passed all around her and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

This occurred Monday, and that night she was too nervous to sleep in the house and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

The light was left burning brightly, but the noises continued. This settled it and they did not sleep in the house again. The next day a number of their friends were called in, but the unnatural noises could not be located and the place was declared haunted.

Mrs. Glover could not stand the strain and a house was rented two doors away. Their neighbors helped them move their household goods and now for the first time in a week Mrs. Glover is resting comfortably.

James E. Baker, Jr., formerly manager for John W. Staley, 502 and 508 Benoit building, has opened quarters at 608 and 509 Missouri Trust building.

Landlord's Ire Aroused When Family Moves and He Threatens to Shoot Disturbers.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 6.—Super-natural causes—tins rattling noisily and unseen bodies walking across the floors with tramping feet—are said to have reduced Mrs. Edward Glover in one week's time from a plump woman to a thin, nervous wreck. A week ago Mr. and Mrs. Glover moved from Bancroft street into the house owned by Frank McGraw, and since that time they and many of their friends have heard these uncanny noises. They say they are caused by ghosts that haunt the place.

The first day they were in the house the 7-year-old daughter of her sister, Mrs. George Ryder, of Elmwood street, came toddling downstairs from the chambers with awful fright pictured on her face. Rushing into the arms of Mrs. Glover, she

cried: "Don't let that man touch me, aunty."

Mrs. Glover supposed the child was only frightened by babyish fancies and did her best to soothe her distress. Later Mrs. Glover heard a tin rattling upstairs and went to investigate. She found a tin which was used to cover a stovepipe hole making the noise and, taking it down, placed it upon a bed. She returned downstairs and soon heard the tin rattling harder and louder than ever.

She rushed upstairs again. Step, step, step, the floor was creaking as if under the feet of a moving body, but nobody was visible. The sound passed all around her and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

This occurred Monday, and that night she was too nervous to sleep in the house and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

The light was left burning brightly, but the noises continued. This settled it and they did not sleep in the house again. The next day a number of their friends were called in, but the unnatural noises could not be located and the place was declared haunted.

Mrs. Glover could not stand the strain and a house was rented two doors away. Their neighbors helped them move their household goods and now for the first time in a week Mrs. Glover is resting comfortably.

James E. Baker, Jr., formerly manager for John W. Staley, 502 and 508 Benoit building, has opened quarters at 608 and 509 Missouri Trust building.

Landlord's Ire Aroused When Family Moves and He Threatens to Shoot Disturbers.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 6.—Super-natural causes—tins rattling noisily and unseen bodies walking across the floors with tramping feet—are said to have reduced Mrs. Edward Glover in one week's time from a plump woman to a thin, nervous wreck. A week ago Mr. and Mrs. Glover moved from Bancroft street into the house owned by Frank McGraw, and since that time they and many of their friends have heard these uncanny noises. They say they are caused by ghosts that haunt the place.

GHOSTS "TIN-CAN" THE NEW TENANTS

Landlord's Ire Aroused When Family Moves and He Threatens to Shoot Disturbers.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 6.—Super-natural causes—tins rattling noisily and unseen bodies walking across the floors with tramping feet—are said to have reduced Mrs. Edward Glover in one week's time from a plump woman to a thin, nervous wreck. A week ago Mr. and Mrs. Glover moved from Bancroft street into the house owned by Frank McGraw, and since that time they and many of their friends have heard these uncanny noises. They say they are caused by ghosts that haunt the place.

The first day they were in the house the 7-year-old daughter of her sister, Mrs. George Ryder, of Elmwood street, came toddling downstairs from the chambers with awful fright pictured on her face. Rushing into the arms of Mrs. Glover, she

cried: "Don't let that man touch me, aunty."

Mrs. Glover supposed the child was only frightened by babyish fancies and did her best to soothe her distress. Later Mrs. Glover heard a tin rattling upstairs and went to investigate. She found a tin which was used to cover a stovepipe hole making the noise and, taking it down, placed it upon a bed. She returned downstairs and soon heard the tin rattling harder and louder than ever.

She rushed upstairs again. Step, step, step, the floor was creaking as if under the feet of a moving body, but nobody was visible. The sound passed all around her and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

This occurred Monday, and that night she was too nervous to sleep in the house and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

The light was left burning brightly, but the noises continued. This settled it and they did not sleep in the house again. The next day a number of their friends were called in, but the unnatural noises could not be located and the place was declared haunted.

Mrs. Glover could not stand the strain and a house was rented two doors away. Their neighbors helped them move their household goods and now for the first time in a week Mrs. Glover is resting comfortably.

James E. Baker, Jr., formerly manager for John W. Staley, 502 and 508 Benoit building, has opened quarters at 608 and 509 Missouri Trust building.

Landlord's Ire Aroused When Family Moves and He Threatens to Shoot Disturbers.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 6.—Super-natural causes—tins rattling noisily and unseen bodies walking across the floors with tramping feet—are said to have reduced Mrs. Edward Glover in one week's time from a plump woman to a thin, nervous wreck. A week ago Mr. and Mrs. Glover moved from Bancroft street into the house owned by Frank McGraw, and since that time they and many of their friends have heard these uncanny noises. They say they are caused by ghosts that haunt the place.

The first day they were in the house the 7-year-old daughter of her sister, Mrs. George Ryder, of Elmwood street, came toddling downstairs from the chambers with awful fright pictured on her face. Rushing into the arms of Mrs. Glover, she

cried: "Don't let that man touch me, aunty."

Mrs. Glover supposed the child was only frightened by babyish fancies and did her best to soothe her distress. Later Mrs. Glover heard a tin rattling upstairs and went to investigate. She found a tin which was used to cover a stovepipe hole making the noise and, taking it down, placed it upon a bed. She returned downstairs and soon heard the tin rattling harder and louder than ever.

She rushed upstairs again. Step, step, step, the floor was creaking as if under the feet of a moving body, but nobody was visible. The sound passed all around her and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

This occurred Monday, and that night she was too nervous to sleep in the house and the tin rattled again. Her nerves were unstrung and she rushed to the lower floor. When her husband returned she told him of the affair and he was not convinced until he also heard the noise, not in the same room, however, but all over the house.

The light was left burning brightly, but the noises continued. This settled it and they did not sleep in the house again. The next day a number of their friends were called in, but the unnatural noises could not be located and the place was declared haunted.

Mrs. Glover could not stand the strain and a house was rented two doors away. Their neighbors helped them move their household goods and now for the first time in a week Mrs. Glover is resting comfortably.

James E. Baker, Jr., formerly manager for John W. Staley, 502 and 508 Benoit building, has opened quarters at 608 and 509 Missouri Trust building.

Landlord's Ire Aroused When Family Moves and He Threatens to Shoot Disturbers.

The city sales of the Post-Dispatch are greater than the combined city sales of any 3 other St. Louis newspapers

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

20,000 more Post-Dispatches are sold in St. Louis every day than there are homes in the city

ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1904.

1904

Semi-Annual Balance Sheet

1904

OF THE

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Showing Its Growth in Circulation and Advertising
for the first six months of 1904.

CIRCULATION

SUNDAY

Average for first six months
of 1904.....

232,284

DAILY

Average for first six months
of 1904.....

147,988

GAIN OVER SAME PERIOD OF 1903 **28,075**

GAIN OVER SAME PERIOD OF 1903 **30,045**

ADVERTISING

COLUMNS

Total Columns for first six months of
1904.....

14,477

Want Ads

Total number for first six months
of 1904.....

312,508

GAIN OVER SAME PERIOD OF 1903 **1,628**

GAIN OVER SAME PERIOD OF 1903 **77,830**

**LARGEST WEST OF
THE MISSISSIPPI**

BY

56,857 SUNDAY CIRCULATION
23,585 DAILY CIRCULATION
3,978 COLUMNS OF ADVERTISING
104,957 WANT ADS

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.
CITY OF ST. LOUIS, }

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, Notary Public in and for the City of St. Louis, Mo.,
W. C. Steigers, Business Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who deposes and says
that the foregoing figures of circulation and advertising of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for
first six months of 1904 are true and cor-
rect to the best of his knowledge and belief.



Sworn to and subscribed before me the
5th of July, 1904.
My term expires August 14th, 1905.

W. C. Steigers Business Manager
Harry S. Steigers Notary Public,
City of St. Louis, Mo.

OUR GUARANTEE.

THE POST-DISPATCH accepts all advertising with the dis-
tinct and unequivocal GUARANTEE that its paid circulation in
the City of St. Louis and suburbs is greater than that of ANY TWO
other morning or evening newspapers COMBINED; and that it
has a larger paid circulation, SUNDAY or DAILY, THAN ANY
OTHER NEWSPAPER WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

COMPARISONS WITH NEAREST COMPETITORS

CIRCULATION

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

Sworn Average for
First Six Months of 1904 .. **232,284**

Next Largest St. Louis Sunday Newspaper,

Average from its published figures during
same period..... **175,427**

Sunday Post-Dispatch Excess

Over Next
Largest..... **56,857**

ADVERTISING

POST-DISPATCH

Total Columns during
First Six Months of 1904..... **14,477**

Next Largest St. Louis Newspaper

Total Columns During
Same Period..... **10,499**

Post-Dispatch Excess

Over Next
Largest..... **3,978**

WANT ADS

POST-DISPATCH

Total Number During
First Six Months of 1904 ... **312,508**

Next Largest St. Louis Newspaper

Total During
Same Period..... **207,551**

Post-Dispatch Excess

Over Next
Largest..... **104,957**

NEWSPAPER
JULY 6, 1904.

POST-DISPATCH'S EDITORIAL PAGE AND

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-212 N. Broadway.

AFFIDAVIT OF CIRCULATION

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH.

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the city of St. Louis, Mo., W. C. Steigler, Business Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, who deposes and says that the regular editions of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for the last four months (January, February, March and April, 1904), after deducting all copies returned by newsboys and copies left over, spoiled in printing and unsold for, averaged:

DAILY ONLY.....143,155

SUNDAY ONLY.....230,061

IN THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS ONLY, THE DAILY DISTRIBUTION AVERAGE FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH AND APRIL WAS 124,647.

Subscribed before me this 20th day of May, 1904.
HARRY M. DUHRING.
My term expires Aug. 14, 1905.

High prices make bad debts.

Manila sends wisdom to the convention. If he is practical he is just the one thing needed.

Neither of the three Missouri convicts pardoned on the Fourth was a thief. This year's violations are all against thieving and booting.

Tom Johnson and G. H. Gunn, who head two rival delegations from Cleveland, came in the same private car, Gunn as Johnson's guest. What's politics between friends?

NO TAIN OF MONEY.

Charges have been made that the control of certain delegations and delegates from Republican states and rotten boroughs has been secured through the use of money. It is the first duty of the convention when it organizes to investigate these charges. If evidence of corrupt bargains for delegates or of corrupt elections can be found, the guilty members should be dealt with sternly. No delegate whose seat has been obtained or whose vote is controlled through the use of money should be permitted to sit on the floor of the convention.

How can the Democratic party attack the money power in politics, corruption in office and the influence of Wall street in Washington, if it is tainted with the corrupt use of money—tainted plainly, directly and unmistakably in the public mind.

The Roosevelt convention was largely composed of representatives of special interests; its action was dictated as subservient regard for the money power, but it was directly charged that its membership was not open corruption. The money influence and pervasiveness which controlled its delegates were more direct, less visible and more heinous forms of corruption than that which is charged against some of the delegates to the Democratic convention.

The revived, reorganized Democracy must go before the people with clean hands.

The civilization of Boston is still a little imperfect. The Boston judge who insisted upon a humane and decent observation of the Fourth has been hanged in effigy.

AMERICAN STUDENTS TO JAPAN.

For many years the Japanese have been sending their bright young men to the United States to learn the best in western civilization.

Events suggest the advantage of reciprocity.

Why not send our bright young men to Japan to learn the best in eastern civilization?

The Japanese have taught the world that more is needed to make a civilization than cut glass, automobiles and locomotive engines. These are, after all, only the instruments of civilization, conveniences of life, aids to comfort. The Japanese, after meditating a thousand years on abstract thought, have within a generation developed a power to master all these means of life, and in their war with Russia seem to be bettering the instruction obtained in Europe and America.

Perhaps, after all, there is practical power to be absorbed by devoting a little time to pure knowledge. Marquis Ito said that when he fabricated the new constitution for his country the question always present in his mind was, "Does this appear to the Buddha?" The Marquis Ito was no dreamer. We know that his work was intensely practical.

The Maine Republican platform demands "the faithful and impartial enforcement of the laws of the states which prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors." Can't Maine swallow Swallow when it can take a dip like that?

THE MONEY PLANK.

The money plank written by John Sharp Williams for the Democratic platform is adopted by the national Democratic convention, the party will practically recognize the establishment of the gold standard and accept it as a good thing.

The plank congratulates the country on the gold volume of real and metallic money by the addition of the money stock of the country of \$2,000,000,000 in the last eight years. It will congratulate the country upon the monetary conditions under the gold standard, attributing these good conditions to "an act of God."

Why not in plain language recognize the establishment of the gold standard and assure the country that the party does not propose to tamper with it? Why attempt to evade and juggle? Stating one's convictions in plain language never alienates honest men. It is the way of reason and majesty. Straightforwardness wins. Ever onward!

The New York World suggests the convention would "no mistake in pledging the party not to tamper with the gold coinage." The New York World is a little off in its estimate of the party's "gold coinage."

outcome of the Moyer habeas corpus case is, of beyond question, but we may have learned a new dogma the law.

PRESS AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Charged with the administration of the law are the judges and the press. The judges are the ones who are to be respected on account of their own conduct," says Fritchard of the U. S. States Court. The press is the one who is to be respected on account of its own conduct.

editor was brought before the court, fined \$2000 for contempt, and, on his refusal to pay, was clapped in prison.

In his review of the case Judge Fritchard held that the News and Observer had not transgressed the limits of reasonable criticism allowed by the law, and on the general principle involved expressed himself as quoted above.

As a rule, it is the court which possesses the least public confidence that is most solicitous about its dignity and ready to see contempt in lawful criticism. In this North Carolina case the district judge was quickly extinguished when the judge on the superior bench took the case.

When Kentucky followed Pennsylvania into the Parker column and Ohio and Maryland gave assurances of doing likewise, the question of further accessions to the Parker strength ceased to have any interest or significance, except from the standpoint of speculation as to the completeness of the victory. Interest centers now upon the vice-presidency and the platform. There is gratifying evidence of a growing sentiment in favor of a straight-out, clear and courageous expression upon all vital points of sound Democratic doctrine. The draft of the platform framed by Congressman John Sharp Williams, which the Post-Dispatch publishes in full today, has one omission which the convention must supply; it says nothing about the money standard. It would be better to ignore it than to juggle with it and twist around it, but it would be better still to acknowledge frankly that conditions prove the wisdom of maintaining the gold standard and pledge the party to a sound money policy. Courage is just now an essential part of Democratic wisdom. As for the vice-presidential candidate, he should be as safe and sound as the presidential candidate. It is more important to choose the right man than to pick the most advantageous locality.

SPEAK OUT BRAVELY FOR LIBERTY.

May we not hope that the Democratic resolutions, in their reference to the Philippine Islands, will sound again the note of freedom in all of its sweetness of the long ago? This country has progressed much in the past generation, but its departure from the standard of liberty was no part of its progress. The stars and stripes lost something of their glory when hoisted over a resisting and alien race. The substitution of American manacles for Spanish manacles on a people whose flowing blood attested their aspiration to be free was not one of the achievements to be inscribed upon our roll of fame.

The hypocritical plea that our massacre of an innocent people was prompted and justified by our desire to uplift their race, cloaks not at all the Republican administration's real purpose, which was that of loot and advantage and aggrandizement.

The Platt resolution which declared that, in taking Cuba from the tyrannical rule of Spain, we would not lay claim to one foot of her territory, was a badge of glory until, ignoring its spirit, we converted it into a brand of shame by despoiling the racial kindred of the Cubans of all of their lands. The plea that we had the Philippines thrust upon us as a sacred charge, and were therefore compelled to confiscate them, had no foundation in fact or morality, since we could easily have accomplished all purposes of humanity by emancipation and a protectorate.

There be many Democrats who, imbued with the vainglory which drives magnanimity from the heart of any nation, would temporize and palter with this great question, through vague promises and sonorous declarations of good intentions. In so far as they are permitted to dictate this platform reference, Americanism and real Democracy will be compromised, if not shamed. The party should commit itself clearly and unequivocally to the definite promise of independence and liberty to these ten million prisoners of ours.

SEX OF THE SUBLIMINAL SELF.

In a posthumous work called "The Alternate Sex," Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland offers an original idea on the psychology of genius.

When a man writes poetry, or paints a great picture or composes a symphony, he is under the influence of the feminine mind in him. Psychologists have hitherto been content to call this the subliminal self, but they have done little more than to give it a name. Mr. Leland not only delineates the character and work of this self behind the self, but boldly announces the sex. All great geniuses are men in whom this feminine element asserts itself strongly. Mr. Leland cites Goethe, Shakespeare and Shelley as examples.

Women, on the contrary, have a subliminal self or soul of the masculine gender. When this asserts itself (or himself) strongly the woman is methodical, logical, mechanical. Or it is manifested in masculine doings like the heroism of Joan of Arc or the statesmanship of Elizabeth or the cruelties of Lucretia Borgia.

It is not exactly a new thought, but Mr. Leland's interpretation of it is decidedly original. If any great number of men and women can be made to believe the theory it will hush many controversies and perhaps banish the woman question itself.

SHOULD NOT CONSENT TO MAKESHIFTS

When a delegation has a candidate for whom there is a reasonable hope of nomination, persistency of support is an evidence of both loyalty and Democracy. When a candidate stands for a nomination with a reasonable expectation of success, even though remote, persistency in the contest is both laudable and Democratic. But when a man who enjoys the affection and the confidence of his people permits his name to be used as a convenience or as the weapon of a minority, with which to extort some form of advantage from the party, for the benefit of a few men, he makes an unworthy sacrifice.

Favorite sons have in the past fifty years served several distinct purposes in conventions. The first, and always the ostensible, purpose of a state delegation in presenting a favorite son is to nominate him. The second, and more frequent, purpose is to compliment him with a vote before proceeding to the more serious business of voting for the real candidate. Both of these purposes reflect credit on the support him.

of this political back of him. Without expectation, or even hope, of securing to him a nomination—may, with an absolute certainty that he cannot be successful—they use his name to hold strength away from another leader to whom it would naturally go, if released.

This is not new strategy. It is a well-worn convention trick. It is relied upon, more than any other form of tactics, when men seek to defeat the majority candidate, by withholding from him support that would naturally go to him and nominate him, but for this artificial restraint.

Its purpose is rarely, if ever, in the direction of fair play. Based on deceit, it rarely, if ever, represents an intention to serve the best interests of the party or the nation. Usually, if not always, it is an expedient of extortion, whereby a faction, a cabal or a state seeks to accomplish a selfish end, or to secure a coveted power, at the expense of the entire party. When a man's name is so used, a graceful compliment is converted into a declaration of disregard and disrespect. His popularity and his good record are but the means to a covet and ignoble end.

Favorite sons should not be merely passive, "in the hands of their friends." They have a responsibility to both the convention and themselves, and they should not ignore it.

It is credibly reported that Senator Dubois of Utah desires to attack polygamy in the states and territories through the federal constitution and the federal courts. To that end he will, it is said, seek to secure the adoption of a platform utterance in favor of a constitutional amendment which will give Congress the necessary jurisdiction. There is strong evidence that the senator's proposition is prompted by political considerations, and that his real purpose is not so much to abolish polygamy as to serve certain local political needs in his state. It will be difficult to convince thoughtful men that there is either wisdom or expediency in amending the constitution to meet any special local condition or party exigency. Constitutional tinkering is a dangerous habit at best, and it is especially objectionable when it seeks to enlarge federal powers in dealing with local affairs in the states.

WORKING OUT THEIR OWN SALVATION.

Judge Winthrop, the new governor of Porto Rico, told the people of the island in his inaugural that they must work out their own salvation; that the government could do nothing but protect them and give everyone a fair chance.

The people of the American colonies grew great in spite of the protection of Great Britain.

The people of Porto Rico and of the Philippines ask nothing of the Washington government but to be let alone while they work out their own salvation. The protection afforded them should be measured by just this fair chance. More than this will be to smother them into hopeless dependence or provoke them into discontent and rebellion.

Let the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines be assured that they will in good faith be allowed to work out their own salvation, and not treated as so much grist for the mill of commercialism, and the problem of their government will easily be settled.

The railroads are looking to the farmer, not to the high tariff, for improvement in their business.

The Democratic jackass may give the broncho buster a serious kick before the campaign is over.

We do not want to manage the overrich so much as we want to keep them from managing us.

BE SURE OF THE PLATFORM.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is impossible to emphasize too much the importance to the Democratic party and to the country of the position to be assumed by the convention about to meet at St. Louis. It is a time when sincere patriotism, subordination of individual preferences, ignoring of past differences and high constructive statesmanship are imperatively demanded. Upon its action wholly depends whether the party is to go into obscurity without guiding principles or a controlling policy for another four years—a mere amorphous obstacle on the Republican highway—bound for dissolution, or whether, renewing its allegiance to the best traditions of the past, it takes on a new lease of life and sets out with courage, and confidence on the road to victory. There is no denying that we have to some extent been led away by false prophets, and dominated by self-constituted leaders with more voice than judgment, bent on seducing us into new and dangerous paths. We have followed them too far already, and are likely, if we keep on, to become mere things of shreds and patches, without harmonious purpose or adequate direction. In only one way can such a result be averted. Formulate a clear, simple, conservative declaration of recognized Democratic doctrine and rigorously turn down everybody who attempts to interfere with it, or vary it. A platform is no place for the recognition of personal idiosyncrasies or the exploitation of personal preferences.

What is wanted now is something which the whole country will recognize as fit ground for a great, sane and progressive party to stand on and fight for.

PARKER'S AVAILABILITY.

From the Nashville American.

It ought to be no question as to Parker's nomination. No faction, no Democrat having in mind the interests of the party can reasonably object to him. If Cleveland can be elected, Parker can be elected. The third term argument could not be urged against him. He has never bolted a Democratic ticket. His views on vital and fundamental questions are known to those who take the trouble to keep informed. He is clean, safe, sound, conservative. He will receive the Democratic vote, and he would command a large independent vote as against Roosevelt's vote which is necessary to success. It would seem that in most respects, at least, Parker would make an ideal candidate, upon whom all Democrats could center and support with a harmony, unity and honest earnestness that would go far toward achieving success. If Parker is not nominated in all probability a weaker man will be.

MOSTLY WOMEN.

"Return," wrote a woman to her lover; "if I were able to love an absent one I should have loved God."—Rivarol.

When one sees what marriage generally is I quite wonder that women do not give up the profession.—Harriet, Lady Ashburton.

He that has a handsome wife by other men is thought happy. But the husband is cloyed with her.—Selden.

I have not left any calamity more hurtful to man than woman.—Mahomet.

Unhappily there are virtues that one can only exercise when one is rich.—Rivarol.

The most dreadful thing against women is the character of the men who praise them.—Harriet, Lady Ashburton.

Women and princes must both trust somebody.—Selden.

It is a terrible advantage to have never done anything. But one must not abuse it.—Rivarol.

THE WINNING CANDIDATE.

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

As to the candidate, it should not be Hearst, Gorman or Wall. None of these could defeat Roosevelt, Parker, Cleveland, Cockrell, Olney and Gray are all in the eligible list, and the puzzle is to pick out the strongest man. The South desires the defeat of Roosevelt, for weighty reasons of her own. She wants peace and the opportunity of self-development. The man among those five who can unhorse the Rough Rider is the man for the South.

HARD NUT.

From the Chicago News.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

PARKER AND—?

The New York World's Editorial Today.

Every day's developments at St. Louis render more certain the nomination of Judge Parker. The World's prediction on April 14 is in the way of literal fulfillment.

Whatever efforts have been made or are still feebly making to secure recognition for other names will come to nothing. No other name will be seriously considered in the national convention, even if presented.

A "sane and safe" candidate for President being assured, it is important that the candidate for vice-president be selected with equal discrimination, and that the platform shall match the ticket.

It ought to be a fixed rule with every national convention to nominate no man for the second place whom it would not be willing to nominate for the first. The propriety of such a rule is enforced by the fact that five vice-presidents have become presidents through the death of the chief executive.

The Republican convention set a good example in this matter. It chose its candidate for vice-president from the central, important and doubtful state of Indiana. And in Senator Fairbanks it found a candidate who, by virtue of character, ability and experience in public life, is of the "residential size."

It is difficult to understand the management that would pick out as Judge Parker's associate ex-Senator Turner of Washington. There is a suggestion of David B. Hill's shortsightedness and lack of imagination in jumping at a former Republican and southern carpet-bagger, who came into the Democratic party through the door of Populism, on the free silver issue, simply because he promises to deliver to Parker (who does not need them) some Pacific coast delegates who were bought and instructed for another candidate.

Mr. Turner may be as able and as "fine looking" as his eulogists declare, but there is a cool-headed politician at St. Louis who thinks he would help the national ticket in the doubtful states, to which it must look for success. The obvious dictate of political wisdom would be to select the candidate for vice-president from one of the important states of the central West that there is some chance of carrying—Illinois, Indiana or Wisconsin—and to pick a man who would strengthen rather than weaken the ticket in these states and in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Washington is hopelessly Republican and has but five electoral votes.

As to the platform, it cannot be said too plainly that the trimming timidity and evasiveness which dictated the Albany platform would prove a heavy handicap, even to so strong a candidate as Judge Parker bids fair to become. Mr. Hill is quoted as saying: "Nature has solved the money question, and we don't want to go into it here."

What folly! The last two national declarations of the Democratic party were in favor of the free coinage of silver at the false ratio of 16 to 1. If nature has solved this question, can the party do less than accept the solution?

If, as the Mississippi resolutions affirm, the quantitative theory of money has been vindicated "by the act of God," can the Democratic party hesitate blindly to recognize the presidential settlement? Senator McCarran and Mr. Cockran represented their state and the true interest of their party yesterday in urging such action upon the committee.

The convention should remember that the Republican platform sagaciously and specifically declares that:

"The maintenance of the gold standard established by the Republican party cannot safely be committed to the Democratic party, which resisted its adoption and has never given any proof since that time of belief in it or fidelity to it."

Can this challenge be met by silence?

In 1864 the Democratic national convention made the monumental blunder of declaring "the experiment of war" to be "a failure." They were justly overwhelmed in the election, though their candidate was the gallant McClellan. Meeting four years later, with the rebellion suppressed, the Democrats did not attempt the ostrich or mole-like policy apparently favored by Mr. Hill. The preamble to their platform "recognized the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war."

Is not 16 to 1 as dead now as slavery and secession were in 1868?

The way to take this question out of the campaign and to deprive the Republicans of the issue that gave them an easy victory in 1896 and 1900 is frankly to accept the gold standard as an accomplished fact, not to be disturbed.

On the allied issues of the tariff and trusts the convention will act wisely in declaring plainly the Democratic doctrine, avoiding extremes. Between "standing pat" on existing issues and "running amuck" at all organized industries, the country would very probably choose the former as the lesser evil. The platform drafted by Representative Williams, and printed in The World today, contains much excellent doctrine, strongly put; but it is far too long. To be effective it should go through a powerful condenser.

THE COLLEGE OF JOURNALISM.

From the Address of President Daniel D. Frieble of the New York State Press Association at Manhattan Beach, June 2.

An event of the past year not immediately connected with our association, but one in which every editor is interested and which is fraught with tremendous importance to the editorial fraternity, is the founding of a College of Journalism in Columbia University by Joseph Pulitzer of the New York World. The value of practical training in a newspaper office has long been maintained, and the time will never come when the history of journalism when that view will not obtain.

However, the munificence of Mr. Pulitzer in providing a fund of a million dollars and the establishment of a college in a university of the first class, such as Columbia, gives to journalism a rank among the learned professions.

This dignity has long been contended for by editors, but has never been heretofore acknowledged as a profession, and the journalist of the future will bear the stamp and seal of a great American university. Our country has produced many distinguished journalists who have achieved eminence by reason of commanding ability or great public service at critical times in our national history, or who have made great financial successes in the domain of newspaperdom, but to Mr. Pulitzer was given the noble inspiration of founding a college of American journalism.

In view of this splendid benefaction it seems to me proper that the State Press Association of New York, in which state the founder achieved a notable journalistic success and of which he is a resident, should by resolution express its approval of the high purpose of the founder, its sympathy with and support of the plan.

O, SHE KNEW HIM.

From Town Topics.

"No," he said impatiently. "I never could dictate my work. To dictate one must be able to forget the presence of the stenographer, and that is beyond me."

Her eyes were full of earnest sympathy.

"But couldn't you get a man stenographer?" she asked.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN.

From the Chicago News.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

My dear, new waist doesn't fit in the back at all.

ST. LOUIS' VAST TRADE TERRITORY.

From the Wall Street Summary.

St. Louis is properly regarded by the Rock Island system as second only to Chicago in value to their system. Statistics show that the annual rail freight tonnage of St. Louis is in excess of 30,000,000 tons. It is the natural gateway through which must pass the commerce of the Southwest. There is good ground for the statement that outside of New York city no other large community in the United States is growing more rapidly in population and trade importance than St. Louis. The census count in 1900 was 373,232; the latest police enumeration was above 700,000. St. Louisans declare that by 1910 the local population will be 1,000,000. It may also be said that the country back of it is filling up more rapidly than any other part of the United States. St. Louis is to the great southwest and to the territory immediately to the westward, what Chicago is to the entire Mississippi valley west of its parallel of longitude. It commands ten trans-Mississippi states and territories, having a population of more than 15,000,000 and an area of 504,800 square miles.

These latter figures, standing by themselves, convey slight appreciation of the actual extent of the territory. To make this clear to the average comprehension it may be said by way of comparison that the 10 states and territories directly tributary to St. Louis on the west and southwest have within their boundaries 66,000 square miles more of real estate than all the states of this republic east of the Mississippi river. The total area is 12 times greater than that of the six states composing New England. It is eight and a half times greater than the combined area of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with their 103,000 square miles. It is greater by 120,000 square miles than the combined area of France, Germany, Austria-Hungary and Great Britain, which embraces 733,000 square miles of the earth's surface and supports a population of approximately 100,000,000, with climate, soil and other natural resources no better or more diversified than in the Southwest.

Within these 10 states and territories—Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska—the Rock Island system has over 8000 miles of road. In the important states this mileage is as follows: Missouri 2000, Kansas 1700, Oklahoma 1300, Arkansas 1100, Indian Territory 1100, Texas 800.

These states and territories contain, according to the census taken four years ago, 1,370,383 farms, having a valuation of \$4,478,000,000 and producing crops averaging in value \$1,000,000,000. They contained in 1900, 27,571,000 cattle, out of a total of the entire United States of 67,800,000. They contained hogs to the number of 22,767,000, out of a total in the entire United States of 62,800,000.

THE MODERN VIEW OF HELL.

In the July number of the North American Review, George T. Knight, professor of Christian theology in Tufts College, discusses, in an article entitled "The New Hell," the change that has taken place in the popular conception of hell. The change in question Prof. Knight attributes to an increase of kindly and altruistic feelings. The growth of tenderness for the little ones has put an end to the old idea that unbaptized infants are lost, and both among Catholics and Protestants there is a much more hopeful opinion as to the number of those who are to be saved. A concurrent modification has happened in the general view regarding the nature of the punishment to be anticipated in hell. It is to be questioned, however, whether modern thought on this subject is capable of furnishing food adequate to sustain a vigorous religious life, and Prof. Knight suggests that a remedy may be desirable for the backslidden condition of current theology. An effective remedy would not be unlike the good old orthodox doctrine of fear and the sense of justice executed. There is a danger that hell may become like some of our "reform prisons" which are made so comfortable as to fall of the purposes of prisons. In describing the old doctrine, Prof. Knight says:

"In the strenuous days of the reformation, however, and among the leading Protestants, no ray of compassion lighted up the darkness of their thoughts of the pit. To the question whether the blessed in heaven will not be saddened by seeing their nearest and dearest ones tortured in hell, Luther answered, 'Not the least in the world.' Jonathan Edwards said: 'The view of the misery of the damned will double the ardor of the love and gratitude of the saints in heaven.' Andrew Welwood thought: 'The saints will be overjoyed in beholding the vengeance of God.' Samuel Hopkins expressed the opinion that the sight of hell would be 'most entertaining' to all those who love God, and would give them the highest and most ineffable pleasure. The great Dr. Bolingbroke capped the climax by an elaborate calculation, based on science and philosophy, in which he estimated that the happiness of the blessed in heaven would be increased 5,000,000,000 times on account of the misery of the damned."

WORLD'S FAIR PAYMENTS.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis is by no means a local institution. Interest in the great Fair is not even confined to the Mississippi valley, and there is daily and growing evidence of a widening stream of visitors toward the Missouri metropolis. The whole country will rejoice, therefore, in the sign of prosperity afforded by the prompt payment of the fortnightly installments, due the government by the Exposition management, toward the liquidation of the federal loan of \$4,000,000.

These payments, under the terms of the appropriation act, represent a definite percentage of the admission revenues of the Fair, and indicate an income for this source of considerably more than a million dollars a month. Considering the handling in the early days of a great enterprise of this sort, and allowing for the effect of the unprecedentedly high prices of the Fair, the fact that many exhibitors were not yet in place in June, this showing is very satisfactory.

When Secretary Shaw's formal notice to the Exposition company was delivered a little more than a month ago, inviting prompt payments and conveying an intimation that in event of default the United States government would be obliged to attach the gate receipts, a most unpleasant impression was created. Perhaps a blunder was made in interpreting this as a note of want of confidence on the part of the United States treasury in the ability of the Exposition company to pay, but in any event, in the light of the subsequent explanations, the publication of the notice was clearly a mistake.

THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

From the Medical Record.

The native-born American woman has been made the subject of discussion almost ad nauseam, indeed it would be a matter for no surprise if she were to regard herself as a being apart. Her energy, her brightness and resourcefulness have been lauded to such an extent that it might well be believed that the women of other countries cannot be considered in the same category with her. This, too, is true so far as it goes, and in many qualities the American woman stands supreme. Unfortunately, however, she falls in the most important one of all, that of maternity, and fails in consequence of her cultivation to excess of those attributes which are generally thought not to be within a woman's province. Her physical powers suffer in proportion as her mental powers increase, and as a propagator of the race cannot compete with women of stronger bodies but highly trained brains.

PARTY CAMPAIGNS COST MONEY.

From the Wichita Eagle.

The cost of political campaigns has increased tremendously since Lincoln ran for President. The Republican campaign of 1864 cost about \$100

Just a Minute

With the
Post-Dispatch
RHYMERS AND JOKERS.

Let Him Go!

What's this we hear
From far and near
Concerning Dowie, he of Zion,
Whose greatness shines
Like diamond mines
Or like a star in great Orion?

Why, Dowie roars
Like all outdoors—
Oh, how we hope he's on the level—
And says he'd like
To take a hike
To Satan's land and lick the Devil!

Oh Dowie, you
Are a fighter true,
And no one else with you is in it.
Suppose, old boy,
To give us joy,
You make a start this very minute!

For the second time a participant in a mock wedding in East St. Louis has been refused a divorce. After awhile people will learn that marriage is no joke.

An aeronaut is generally a man of elevated views.

Merely His View.

A fellow sadly shook his head.
"Alas," he sadly spoke,
"I'd rather far be country bred
Than to be city broke."

Some people have no human sympathy,
any more than some houses have screens.

It is strange how important some men can look on \$5 a month. A Jefferson guard, for example.

Great Head!

"Well, you know this woman that I speak of."
"Know what?"
"I say, you know this woman that I speak of, or of whom I speak."
"No; I certainly do not."
"Why?"
"Because no man ever knows a woman."

POST-DISPATCH ANSWERS.

Legal questions are not answered. Business addresses not given. Don't sign "Subscriber," or "Constant Reader," one initial is enough. Address all letters, "Answers, Post-Dispatch, City."

D.—Consult a lawyer.
O. K.—John Sharp Williams, Yazoo City.
A VISITOR.—We do not make such recommendations.
A. M.—Margaret Hubbard Ayer, World office, New York.

R.—Never send an advertisement to the "editor." It should go to the business office.

N. N. R.—Write Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., for full copyright information.

EUGENE B.—New York has probably more residents worth \$50,000 or more than any other city.

B.—Your question was promptly answered. Responses are obtained from Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

STUDY READER.—Wanamaker, Philadelphia, has the largest retail store in America, and does some wholesale business.

NO INITIAL.—The "Lady Managers" manage their headquarters. The Board of Lady Managers and numerous receptions and teas.

R.—We have no information as to whether coconut oil promotes hair growth. The best hair promoter is a healthful condition of the body.

JOSEPH GIBBS.—Negro Cooper of the Turkish bath tragedy, near Grand avenue, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Harrington's case is pending on appeal.

M. M.—Mayorality vote, April 2, 1904: Wells, 43,107; Parker, 34,885; Filley, 355; Merrilweather, 29,565; Greenbaum, 827; Fry, 227. Wells' plurality over Merrilweather, 825; Parker's plurality over Merrilweather, 352.

12.—The constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1870, provided for the separation of St. Louis city from St. Louis County, and in 1878 the city was granted a charter as an independent municipality.

JOSEPH.—Columbian show has an entrance outside Fair grounds which they

Baby Mine

Every mother feels a great dread of the pain and danger attendant upon the most critical period of her life. Becoming a mother should be a source of joy to all, but the suffering and danger incident to the ordeal makes its anticipation one of misery. Mother's Friend is the only remedy which relieves women of the great pain and danger of maternity; this hour which is dreaded as woman's severest trial is not only made painless, but all the danger is avoided by its use. Those who use this remedy are no longer despondent or gloomy; nervousness, nausea and other distressing conditions are overcome, the system is made ready for the coming event, and the serious accidents so common to the critical hour are obviated by the use of Mother's Friend. "It is worth its weight in gold," says many who have used it. \$1.00 per bottle at drug stores. Book containing valuable information of interest to all women, will be sent to any address free upon application to **BRADFELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.**

Mother's Friend



After the Stork

has made his visit, there is a two-fold need of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S
Malt-Nutrine
TRADE MARK

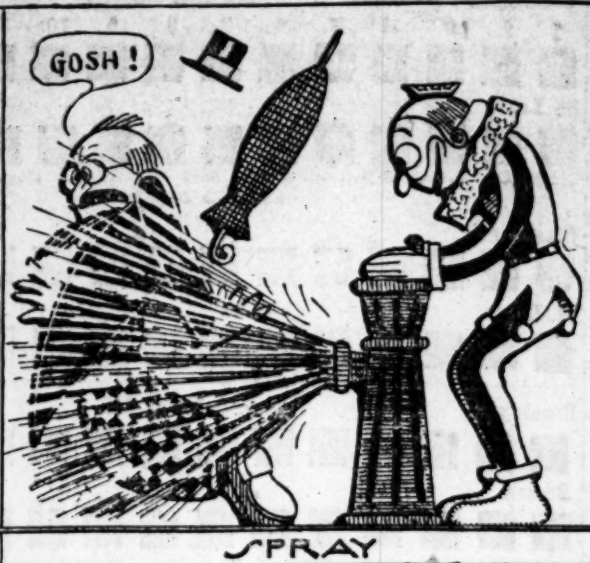
It contains just the food properties needed for mother and child. A predigested food with unequalled strengthening properties. Invigorating, sustaining, not intoxicating.

Sold by Druggists. Prepared by **Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n**
St. Louis, Mo.

Jack, the Jester, Whose Merry Pranks Are Recorded in Four Words.



JAY



SPRAY



DRAY



FLAY

THE CLUBWOMAN'S VIEWS

By THE SOCIETY GIRL

"IN THESE stirring times," said the Society Girl, "I wish I were a man."

"And wear trousers," said the Club Woman, "and try to hold them up with a belt!"

The trouble with you young folks is that you don't consider the consequences when you want things. But, speaking of wishes—

I see that Mr. Parker's nomination being a certainty, the papers are beginning to talk of the vice-presidency. It seems strange to me that the Democrats keep so quiet about the vice-president. Mr. Brown

says it is bad form to make a noise when you are stalking a deer. I am getting really worried about Mr. Brown. Sometimes it seems to me that his mind wanders.

"I can't help thinking about poor Mr. Bryan. Do you know they wouldn't listen to him at all about the presidential nominee? And Mr. Brown says they won't even allow him to sit on the steps of the platform, though I'm sure I don't know what that can mean. Anyhow, I think he ought to select the vice-president, and Mr. Brown thinks so, too, only he says that, after all, a vice-president has feelings and is entitled to some consideration.

"But he says that I am right in my contention that the newspapers should pay more attention to the vice-presidency; that is, he says, if they care for circulation."

"Why?" asked the Society Girl.

"Because the vice-president must read the papers to keep up on the policy of the administration."

"But why?" asked the Society Girl, "did my desire to be a man remind you of the vice-president?"

"I was thinking," said the Club Woman, "of those beautiful lines:

"A Wish, impossible,
Died e'er it saw the light;
But from its grave sprang Hope,
And, in erratic flight,
Evaded darts by gray Experience thrown."

may use on Sundays only. On week days you can enter the show only by entering the Fair first. "Three Wises" means simply three persons of the name.

J. R. EDWARDS.—It is everywhere heard that the southern people are hospitable, but there are hospitable people in every state. There are few in the cities of the South than in the North, and this may account for any preponderance of southern hospitality.

We do not dare to say which section has the prettiest women. Missourians have an impression that the prettiest women are in this state.

M. S.—To reduce flesh avoid all starch and sweetened food, all cereals, vegetables containing sugar or starch, such as peas, beans, corn, potatoes, etc. Have bread toasted and eat it with butter instead of butter. Milk is fattening. Hot water is an excellent substitute for other liquids. Add a little of the juice of lemons or limes to it, if you choose. Limit your sleeping hours to seven at the outside. No naps. Walk five miles a day if you can or if you are not engaged in hard work. The best diet to prevent and cure obesity is a changeable one, a single food eaten at each meal, making each meal different, so that during the whole week no two meals have been eaten in which exactly the same kind of food was consumed. The next week the same routine may be gone over. A half tumbler of saffron tea three times daily has been recommended. Massage is also used.



Not a Flaw in It.

A half dozen traveling men were waiting in a Connecticut town station the other evening for a train for New York. A fierce storm was raging.

"This is a sorry night to be on the road," remarked the shoe drummer.

"Yes," said the cigar man, "and it was just such a night as this last summer when a train of the road struck a bad place four miles east of here and the next instant ran off the bridge. I was the only passenger on the train to escape with his life."

"What month was that in?" he was asked.

"Latter part of July."

"I fail to recall that wreck," said one of the crowd.

"So do I," said another.

"How many did you say were killed?" asked the shoe drummer.

"Didn't say any one was killed," replied the cigar man.

"You didn't, eh? You said you were the only passenger who escaped with his life."

"Certainly. That's easily accounted for,"

explained the cigar man, looking innocent. "I was the only passenger on the train."

"Ah! That's your game, is it?" said the shoe drummer.

"Hold on, there!" said the only one in the party who had not spoken up to this time, as he hustled up in front of the cigar man, "You said the train struck a bad place in the road."

"So it did, but it got over it all right."

"It did, eh? But how about running off the bridge?"

"It did, eh? But how about running off the bridge?"

"That's all right. We ran off it after we

had crossed it. The story is all right, boys. You can't find any flaw in it."

Reflections of a Bachelor.

From the New York Press.

It costs a lot of money to get married and more to be it.

It's really remarkable what an amount of blond hair a chorus girl can support on a small salary.

It's queer how nature goes around distributing dimples on girls in the very spot you pick out to kiss.

As Mark Twain Would Say—

JULY is one of the months in which **Uneeda Biscuit** are especially good. The other months are August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March, April, May and June.

SEASON makes no difference in the quality of **Uneeda Biscuit**—they are *always* extremely good—summer, fall, winter, spring—and the price is 5¢.

WEATHER makes no difference in the freshness of **Uneeda Biscuit**—they are *always* fresh—rain, dry, heat, cold—and the price is 5¢.

LOCALITY makes no difference in the condition of **Uneeda Biscuit**—they are *always* equally good—country, village, town, city—and the price is 5¢.

SURROUNDINGS make no difference in the purity of **Uneeda Biscuit**—they are *always* equally clean and wholesome, no matter where you find them—and the price is 5¢.

So anytime and anywhere, is the best time and the best place to buy

Uneeda Biscuit

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

The Vulcan Statue.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I noticed the article in your Sunday paper stating that the great iron colossus of Vulcan in the Palace of Mines is to be given to the city of Birmingham, Ala., for one of its parks. This wonderful statue

is here in St. Louis; it is the most solid and substantial and permanent thing in the Exposition that would be suitable for a park decoration, and it would stand for ages as a memorial of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and as a monument to peace and industry.

Could not St. Louis acquire this mammoth business man and keep him here? Several business men I have spoken to on the subject are in favor of such a move being set on foot. It might be that the city of Birmingham, which built the statue at a cost of \$20,000 to \$25,000, would be willing to present it to us if we asked them for it. If not, I believe it would be an easy matter to raise a fund for its purchase.

H. A. DIAMANT.

The Other Side.

Beef Person (Just boarding street car): Will you have manners enough to move along, sir?

Man (to lady sitting next to him):

East or West, Sea or Mountain,

YOU MAY GO EITHER WAY BY THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

The Cool, Comfortable Road Through

Ontario and Quebec

TO NEW ENGLAND AND THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The speedy, through line to the Canadian Rockies and the Pacific, with ample opportunities for side trips and alternate routes.

Agent, 315 Chestnut St. St. Louis.

National
Brewery
Co.

St. Louis

GRUESBIECK BROS.
PROPS.

WHITE SEAL BEER

BOTTLED ONLY AT
THE BREWERY
AN AID TO DIGESTION

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—For mail order depart-
ment at once.
GLOBE, 7th and Franklin.
—
Wanted—Colored girl; dining room work;
wage, \$20; come ready to work. 4279
—
Wanted—Young girl for housework.

G ROOM GIRLS WANTED—Ne

ROOM GIRL WANTED—Restaurant, 700
Olive st. 20

ROOM GIRL WANTED—\$7 per week,
board. 2221 Olive st.

ROOM GIRLS WANTED—Two disch-
ing good wages, 16 and 18. 22

WOMEN WANTED—At once, man disch-
ing between 6 and 8 at 2233 Olive

WOMAN WANTED—Dishwasher. 2543

WOMAN WANTED—Woman, for Fair
Fruit & Shellin Employment Agen-
cy. 25

WOMAN WANTED—Good woman for dish-
ing. 3064 Olive st.

WOMAN WANTED—White, woman dish-
ing per week. Rooming, 402 N. High

WOMAN WANTED—Good dishwasher,
209 S. Broadway; \$5 per week.

WOMEN WANTED—5 dishwashers at 1726

WOMAN WANTED—Woman dishwasher,
14th and St. Charles.

WOMAN WANTED—At 114 N. 9th; colored
dishwasher. 15

WOMAN—An experienced female
steady position. H. Kesler, 615 and
616

WOMAN, doctor and lawyer for white
girls. Apply Lady Adelaide, 218 Oaks
and Pine sts. 9 to 4 p. m. (35)

WOMAN WANTED—To assist in house-
work. 2543

WOMAN—An experienced girl to assist in
Munger's Laundry, 2210 Wash-
ington

WOMAN—Over 14, to dip thread and
sew. Star Waist Co., 9th and St.

WOMAN—From 15 to 16 years old, to take
children and do light housework; call
1901 Utah.

WOMAN—To work in boarding house, 2087

WOMAN—For general housework; small
size. Cates av. (7)

WOMAN—For general housework; small
size. 618A Fairmount av.

[illegible]

BUSINESS FOR S.
14 Words, Doc.

This image shows a blank page from a document. The paper has a light beige or off-white color with some minor texture and small dark specks, possibly dust or imperfections in the paper. There is no text, handwriting, or printed matter on the page. A vertical crease or fold is visible near the right edge, suggesting it might be part of a bound volume. The lighting is even across the surface.

